C.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1875.						Receipts up to 30th June 1875.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1875.				Balance on 30th June 1875.					
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.			Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																	To Credit.	To Debit.	
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
O.																									
Obhoy Churn Sen	6 Nov. 72	0	2000	...	42 3 4	0 0 0		0	0	...	198 9 4	0	2000	...	240 12 8	0	0	...	162 13 10	0	2000	...	77 15 10	0 0 0	
Odoyram Seat	14 Dec. 36	0	0	...	2 2 6	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 11	0	0	...	2 3 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	2 3 5	0 0 0	
P.																									
Pertaub Chunder Haldar	13 Nov. 43	0	0	...	3 11 10	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 1 6	0	0	...	3 13 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 13 4	0 0 0	
Prawnkissen Chuckerbutty —share account of Debendro Nauth Chuckerbutty	5 Feb. 66	0	4900	...	417 7 1	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	4900	...	417 7 1	0	4900	...	417 7 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	
R.																									
Rabutty Dossee Sreemutty	.....	0	0	...	1 12 3	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 9	0	0	...	1 13 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 13 0	0 0 0	
Radhamadhub Bannerjee	13 July 60	0	0	...	0 0 0	435 15 0		0	0	...	435 15 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	
———, account of rents of Baraset property	Ditto	0	0	...	1993 5 0	0 0 0		0	0	...	1349 10 0	0	0	...	3342 15 0	0	0	...	2235 14 0	0	0	...	1107 1 0	0 0 0	
———, account of rents of land at Garden Reach left for the purpose of making road	Ditto	0	0	...	60 12 1	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 12 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	60 12 1	0 0 0	
——— and Subhoo Chunder Banerjee,—account debt of Sibkissen Banerjee	.....	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 1 0		0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0 1 0	
Rajkissen Mitter	26 Nov. 72	0	3600	...	331 5 9	0 0 0		0	0	...	72 0 0	0	3600	...	403 5 9	0	0	...	62 11 9	0	3600	...	340 10 0	0 0 0	
Rajrajessury Dossee	Taken charge 20 July 57	0	1000	...	0 0 0	2 14 7		0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	17 1 5	0	0	...	1 0 10	0	1000	...	16 0 7	0 0 0	
Rajubally Khansamah	30 July 45	0	0	...	41 14 8	0 0 0		0	0	...	1 1 1	0	0	...	42 15 9	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	42 15 9	0 0 0	
Ramdhone Capooriah	22 April 45	0	0	...	7 10 5	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 3 2	0	0	...	7 13 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	7 13 7	0 0 0	
———, Cowrie (cooley)	Taken charge 1842.	0	0	...	3 12 6	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 1 7	0	0	...	3 14 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	3 14 1	0 0 0	
Ramnarain Chuckerbutty	6 Feb. 38 De bonis non, with will annexed.	0	0	...	0 4 10	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 2	0	0	...	0 5 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 5 0	0 0 0	
———, Carmokar	6 Nov. 37	0	0	...	1 3 1	0 0 0		0	0	...	0 0 6	0	0	...	1 3 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 3 7	0 0 0	

Ramrutton Chuckerbutty ...	26 Feb. 46	0	0	...	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	1	7	0	0	...	3	15	7	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	15	7	0	0	0
Ruggonath Pundah ...	29 Dec. 40	0	0	...	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	1	0	0	...	0	3	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	3	4	0	0	0
Russoo Dossee ...	28 Nov. 38	0	0	...	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	2	0	0	...	0	7	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	7	9	0	0	0
S.																																			
Sahib Ally Khan ...	20 Feb. 48	0	13200	...	23	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	282	4	0	0	13200	...	305	6	10	0	0	...	15	13	9	0	13200	...	289	9	1	0	0	0
Seo Buksh Sing Soobadar ...	13 Jan. 44	0	6000	...	295	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	133	12	0	0	6000	...	429	10	9	0	0	...	7	7	0	0	6000	...	422	3	9	0	0	0
Shooshar Moye Dossee Sreemutty ...	16 Sept. 74	0	56000	...	0	0	0	2146	4	0	0	0	...	2112	0	0	0	56000	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	32	6	11	0	56000	...	0	0	0	66	10	11
Sib Chunder Bose ...	23 Dec. 39 Ad colligenda.	0	0	...	2	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	1	2	0	0	...	2	13	1	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	13	1	0	0	0
Soodamoney Dossee Sreemutty ...	27 May 74	0	500	...	0	0	0	159	15	5	0	0	...	10	0	0	0	500	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	8	5	0	500	...	0	0	0	153	7	10
Sorabjee Pestonjee ...	11 June 73	0	2200	*4	33	6	1	0	0	0	0	2300	...	4638	7	1	0	4500	4*	4671	13	2	0	2200	4*	4979	15	8	0	2300	...	0	0	0	308	2	6
Sreekissen Ghose,—legacy account of Bissolucklhy Dossee ...	25 Feb. 63	0	2600	...	409	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	...	52	0	0	0	2600	...	461	3	3	0	2600	...	461	3	3	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
———, account limited life estate of S. Bemola Dossee ...	Ditto ...	0	116000	...	284	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	3333	4	9	0	116000	...	3618	0	10	0	0	...	604	12	1	0	116000	...	3013	4	9	0	0	0
Sumbhoo Chunder Bannerjee	3 Sept. 59	0	57000	...	0	0	0	3469	13	6	0	0	...	29098	7	2	0	57000	...	25628	9	8	0	0	...	32595	2	10	0	57000	...	0	0	0	6966	9	2
T.																																			
Takoor Doss, Baboo,—share account of Luckey Bebee, only child of the deceased	20 Aug. 61	0	44900	...	0	0	0	2910	3	3	0	0	...	879	12	0	0	44900	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	578	12	2	0	44900	...	0	0	0	2609	3	5
Tarakissen Bannerjee ...	11 May 55	0	0	...	249	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	249	9	9	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	249	9	9	0	0	0
Teema Rao Kalia ...	11 Aug. 34	0	0	...	113	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	2	14	4	0	0	...	116	10	4	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	116	10	4	0	0	0

* Simla Bank Corporation Shares.

CALCUTTA, the 30th June 1875.

E. F.
F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator-General.*

SCHEDULE D of Balances in the hands of the Administrator-General on the 30th June 1875, set apart to meet the admitted claims of Creditors against the Estates therein mentioned.

ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1875. Rs. A. P.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1875. Rs. A. P.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1875. Rs. A. P.
A.		**B.**		**B.**	
Abbey, Bazar-Sergeant H.	73 4 10	Baber, H.	42 15 6	Bebee, Sarah Russell	5 7 0
Abbott, W. H.	99 10 2	Babington, J. H.	29 8 0	Becher, Lieutenant R. A.	16 6 3
Aikman, Lieutenant C. R.	106 1 2	Barber, Henry	22 11 6	Bell, M.	32 8 0
Akerman, Lieutenant H.	79 1 9	Barlow, John	36 0 0	——, C.	59 10 0
Alcock, Captain R. P.	903 5 8	Bensley, J. B.	3 4 4	——, R. A.	77 15 3
Alexander, Lieutenant D. C.	1026 0 4	Bacon, Overseer Sergeant T.	19 9 8	——, Lieutenant C.	78 1 11
———, Ensign G. W.	51 2 6	Bagshaw, Lieutenant F. J. S.	10 8 0	Bennett, Captain J. S.	16 0 0
———, Ensign W. F.	39 5 6	Bailey, J.	77 1 0	Bentley, Mrs. F.	55 0 0
———, Lieutenant George	54 7 0	Baillie, Captain G.	73 12 0	Benton, W.	100 6 6
Allan, R. W.	96 5 2	Baird, Ensign G. W.	43 6 9	Berkeley, L.	0 13 11
Amies, Riding-Master W. E. H.	5 2 6	Baker, Brevet-Captain F.	27 10 3	———, Hospital Steward J. D.	4 3 6
Anderson, Major J.	13 2 0	Balderston, Major G. V.	43 1 6	Best, J. R.	9 3 0
———, Lieutenant J. W. S.	282 7 9	Baldry, Private J.	35 8 0	——, Major H. W.	65 3 0
———, Lieutenant R. W.	36 10 0	Balk, Captain R.	8 13 3	Biggs, Veterinary Surgeon G.	189 0 0
———, Sergeant Joseph	16 15 0	Ballard, W. J.	9 9 10	Bignell, Captain W. E. P.	19 8 10
———, Lieutenant E. A.	40 8 9	Banks, Major J. S.	53 0 0	Billings, H. W.	3 4 11
———, J.	92 10 7	Barber, Dr. J.	131 15 3	Birch, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W.	222 9 0
Anderton, Lieutenant H. C.	35 3 4	Barlow, Captain G. R. P.	135 8 3	Bishop, Lieutenant St. G. M.	41 0 9
Andlau, Captain the Baron F. V.	30 6 0	Barnard, A. C.	2 15 3	Bizzett, Dr. W. W.	3 0 0
Andrew, D.	32 0 0	Barnes, C. H.	97 2 11	Black, Captain William	32 3 6
Andrews, T.	692 8 0	Barry, Captain H.	161 13 6	——, Dr. J. H.	214 12 0
Anthony, D.	1023 11 3	Bartlett, Assistant Apothecary J. J.	2 11 11	Blackburne, Lieutenant T. G.	125 4 0
Apperly, Captain H., of Horse Artillery ...	295 13 0	Barwell, Lieutenant E. W.	387 11 6	Blackwood, Lieutenant-Colonel A.	53 1 0
Archer, H.	18 7 4	Bason, Mrs. C.	15 7 0	Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel C. D.	139 11 6
Armstrong, Captain P.	92 14 10	Bathurst, John	88 5 0	——, D. G.	32 0 0
———, Sub-Conductor J. W.	63 8 0	Battye, Lieutenant Q.	23 0 0	Blake, Lieutenant G. C.	131 8 7
Ashburner, Lieutenant B.	26 8 0	Bayldon, Major R.	168 13 10	——, W.	10 0 0
Ashe, Lieutenant St. George	172 0 10	Bayley, Lieutenant J. M.	75 7 10	Bland, Rev. R. J.	13 0 8
Asher, E. L.	361 8 6	Bean, Captain C. J.	964 14 0	Blaney, A. B.	519 7 4
Atkinson, C. W.	591 4 0	Beatson, Captain W. S.	92 10 2	Bloomfield, Lieutenant C. R.	50 0 11
Auld, James	26 13 1	———, J. W.	1 6 0	Boate, Dr. H. C.	24 12 0
Austen, Captain G. P.	59 8 7	Bebee Hossein	4 12 0	Boileau, Lieutenant F. D.	44 13 11

———, Major H. C.	...	...	...	374	3	8	Burlton, Captain F. M. H.	...	...	488	13	1
———, S.	...	...	...	67	15	9	Burn, D.	...	...	4	8	0
Bolshaw, F. G.	...	...	...	7	0	0	Burnett, Captain C. J. F.	...	...	1036	5	4
Belton, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. S.	...	...	...	49	3	3	Burney, Major-General G.	...	...	278	2	6
Bonzon, L. D.	...	...	...	12	2	6	Burt, Captain J.	...	...	2	2	4
Bordieu, Mrs. H.	...	...	...	40	15	0	Burton, Captain and Brevet-Major C. E.	...	...	58	6	0
Boulnois, Lieutenant A.	...	...	...	45	15	6	———, W. W.	...	...	5	0	0
Bourchier, Lieutenant P.	...	...	...	2	13	0	Bushby, G. A.	...	...	60	1	2
Bourke, J. B.	...	...	...	50	3	2	———, Captain G.	...	...	13	12	1
Bourne, J. H.	...	...	...	1365	2	9	Bussell, Captain G. W. H.	...	...	28	7	9
Bovell, W. C.	...	...	...	0	2	9	Butcher, G. H. B.	...	...	46	14	5
Bowie, Lieutenant A. B.	...	...	...	15	9	2	Butler, Captain C. J.	...	...	155	3	9
Bowring, Captain G. G.	...	...	...	29	0	11	———, P. M.	...	...	291	9	0
Box, Captain T.	...	...	...	296	0	0	Butterworth, J.	...	...	17	5	3
Boyce, Lieutenant H. A.	...	...	...	4	0	0	Buyers, Rev. W.	...	...	504	2	0
Boyd, Lieutenant T. B.	...	...	...	217	4	8	Byng, Captain E.	...	...	30	0	0
Boyle, Rev. W.	...	...	...	432	10	1	——, Captain the Hon'ble R. B. P.	...	...	84	12	0
Boys, Captain W. J. E.	...	...	...	30	15	5	Byrne, T. J.	...	...	565	6	5
Braide, Ensign W.	...	...	...	9	8	0						
Brierley, R.	...	...	...	17	3	5						
Brierly, Sergeant John	...	...	...	7	0	0	C.					
Bright, G. W.	...	...	...	1640	0	0						
———, Lieutenant A.	...	...	...	83	6	0						
Brodie, Lieutenant F. W.	...	...	...	4075	2	3	Caldecot, Captain C.	...	...	40	13	6
Broome, Major-General A.	...	...	...	14	11	0	Caley, Major-General H. F.	...	...	79	7	9
Brown, Lieutenant John	...	...	...	57	4	2	Cameron, F. M.	...	...	38	12	8
———, Lieutenant J. H.	...	...	...	13	0	0	Campbell, Major A.	...	...	184	8	11
———, W. J.	...	...	...	15	10	0	———, N. H. A.	...	...	4	12	8
———, Dr. A.	...	...	...	302	2	10	———, A. E.	...	...	8	11	9
———, Mrs. C.	...	...	...	0	11	7	———, J. A. B.	...	...	45	13	2
———, Sergeant-Major T. B.	...	...	...	98	11	2	———, J. F.	...	...	367	7	0
———, J. (late of Cawnpore)	...	...	...	31	13	4	———, J. H. D. B.	...	...	13	12	0
———, T.	...	...	...	18	2	11	Cannon, Captain F. W.	...	...	83	8	10
———, Miss M. A.	...	...	...	152	13	6	Cape, Lieutenant J.	...	...	62	12	6
Browne, Colonel B.	...	...	...	150	10	4	Carleton, Pensioned Serjeant T.	...	...	42	10	6
———, Lieutenant G. D.	...	...	...	7	4	8	Carroll, Lieutenant C. M.	...	...	243	3	6
———, Lieutenant C. H.	...	...	...	3740	0	0	———, Apothecary G. E.	...	...	32	7	8
Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel L.	...	...	...	456	11	4	Carshore, Rev. J. J.	...	...	1415	9	2
Bruere, Major C. F.	...	...	...	1210	5	0	Carter, Lieutenant H.	...	...	31	6	6
———, Lieutenant J. R. J.	...	...	...	167	5	5	Carty, J.	...	...	2054	0	8
Bruggen, Mrs. E. F.	...	...	...	11	8	3	Carry, Lieutenant S.	...	...	11	13	7
Bryce, Lieutenant J. H.	...	...	...	93	11	1	Casperz, Mrs. L. L.	...	...	128	4	5
Buckner, J.	...	...	...	67	7	4	Caulfield, Captain H. M.	...	...	427	11	9
Buller, Lieutenant J. E.	...	...	...	326	6	5	———, Major J. P.	...	...	225	15	2
Bullock, E.	...	...	...	12	4	0	———, Mrs. E. A.	...	...	465	12	9
Bunbury, Captain H. F.	...	...	...	208	3	4	Cauntor, Lieutenant J. E.	...	...	18	15	0
Burgess, Lieutenant F. J.	...	...	...	103	11	0	Chalmers, Lieutenant W. A.	...	...	90	9	5
———, Sergeant H.	...	...	...	92	0	0	———, Captain W. G.	...	...	81	8	0
———, T. C.	...	...	...	3	0	0	Chamberlain, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. F.	...	...	161	2	11
Burke, J.	...	...	...	18	0	0	Chase, Captain D. A.	...	...	313	6	5
Burlton, Lieutenant P. H. C.	...	...	...	50	0	0	Chattelier, Sub-Assistant Surgeon J.	...	...	36	9	6
Chavasse, Dr. W. B.	...	...	...	29	11	3
Cheyne, Surgeon G. M.	...	...	...	198	14	0
Chisholm, J. S.	...	...	...	121	14	6
———, Lieutenant L. H.	...	...	...	22	0	0
Christian, G. J.	...	...	...	37	10	7
Christie, Brevet-Major E.	...	...	...	694	13	11
———, R.	...	...	...	85	6	2
Clark, E. N.	...	...	...	15	0	0
———, Private W.	...	...	...	16	7	6
Clarke, Mrs. J.	...	...	...	11	4	0
———, P	...	...	...	2	0	0
Claxton, W.	...	...	...	51	10	9
Cleghorn, J.	...	...	...	636	7	9
Clements, A.	...	...	...	36	9	10
Clifford, W.	...	...	...	89	0	8
Coast, Captain M. W. L.	...	...	...	28	0	9
Cock, H.	...	...	...	199	10	8
Cocker, Apothecary E. R.	...	...	...	0	11	5
Cockerell, H. E.	...	...	...	25	8	0
Cole, C.	...	...	...	14	0	0
Collett, G. S.	...	...	...	99	0	4
Comyn, Captain P. J.	...	...	...	172	3	3
Compton, Captain D.	...	...	...	469	9	9
Congdon, W. H.	...	...	...	59	0	0
Connell, O.	...	...	...	163	5	6
Connolly, Lieutenant C.	...	...	...	49	8	0
———, Brevet-Captain E. B.	...	...	...	1835	12	5
Conway, J.	...	...	...	7	8	0
Cookesley, Captain J. F.	...	...	...	130	14	2
Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C.	...	...	...	2006	3	0
Copeland, Lieutenant J. E.	...	...	...	70	4	6
Corbitt, Lieutenant E.	...	...	...	124	0	0
Corfield, Captain H. R.	...	...	...	46	1	7
Corser, E.	...	...	...	18	4	0
Coupland, W.	...	...	...	62	7	6
Cowley, Major C. W.	...	...	...	217	8	1
———, Captain P.	...	...	...	47	8	11
Cowsell, T.	...	...	...	469	8	9
Cox, Captain G. H.	...	...	...	24	11	11
Coyde, T.	...	...	...	222	1	3
Crahley, R. G.	...	...	...	5	1	0
Craig, A.	...	...	...	129	8	0
Craigie, Lieutenant A. W.	...	...	...	51	12	0
———, Dr. G.	...	...	...	146	7	5
Crawford, W. E.	...	...	...	90	1	8
Creigh, P.	...	...	...	280	7	11
Creighton, Lieutenant R.	...	...	...	31	10	5
Crichton, C.	...	...	...	110	15	0
Crolly, Lieutenant P. R.	...	...	...	62	12	3
Crosbie, Assistant-Surgeon P. M.	...	...	...	1	1	6
Cumberlege, Major J.	...	...	...	417	6	0

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1875. Rs. A. P.
C.	
Cunliffe, C. W.	301 5 0
———, Lieutenant F. J.	706 4 7
Cunningham, Captain J. D.	4339 10 0
Currie, Captain J. A.	68 6 11
———, Assistant-Surgeon J. A.	99 14 0
D.	
DaCosta, Captain L. G.	51 14 0
DeBrandy, Monsieur C.	3053 6 0
DeCourcey, Mrs. M.	17 10 4
DeCruze, Dr. F. F.	134 0 0
DeGama, J. X.	0 9 1
DeMello, Mrs. A. M.	2 0 0
D'Monaet, Lieutenant T.	89 7 10
DeRozario, P.	1 12 0
DeSouza, Mrs. B.	6 0 0
Dalston, Major G.	234 12 7
Daniel, M. E.	321 4 4
Daniell, Captain J. H.	175 5 7
———, Lieutenant C. A.	140 14 5
Danvers, Ensign R. W.	45 8 8
Darby, Assistant Surgeon E.	111 0 0
Darling, Lieutenant P.	224 4 9
Davidson, Ensign J. T.	33 2 5
———, T. R.	43 9 11
Davis, Captain C. F.	48 0 0
Dawkins, Captain C. D.	276 6 7
Dawson, Veterinary Surgeon C. J.	35 14 1
Day, Ensign H. W.	5 13 11
Delamain, Captain J. W.	4 6 4
Delany, Mrs. M.	76 1 0
Denny, R. H.	170 0 0
D.	
Depratz, F.	330 2 3
Dick, J.	429 13 7
Dillon, P.	300 1 8
———, Sergeant J.	9 0 0
Doeg, H. T.	87 0 0
Don, Captain W. G.	468 0 0
Donzelle, C.	4934 14 0
Dorin, Captain H. A.	44 9 4
———, Lieutenant J. A.	26 8 0
Dowleans, Baron A. M.	32 0 0
Down, Ensign R. W.	173 4 2
Dowson, Captain R., of 5th Native Infantry ...	130 1 2
Drews, Assistant Overseer E. V.	21 5 3
Driver, Sergeant G.	6 0 0
Dukes, Dr. F. F.	2 8 6
Duncan, Captain J. J. L.	32 13 0
———, Mrs. M. H.	9 1 0
———, R. R.	172 2 4
Duthoit, Assistant Surgeon T. J.	40 0 0
E.	
Eales, Captain E. D. O.	13 0 0
Eames, Staff Assistant Surgeon W. L.	41 7 2
Earle, Hospital Steward C.	9 1 0
Eaton, J.	29 13 0
———, Lieutenant G. W.	2 0 6
Eaves, H.	37 5 6
Eborall, W. H.	229 12 3
Eccles, Lieutenant J. W.	25 7 10
Eden, Lieutenant F. G.	506 8 6
Edmonds, G. T.	300 0 0
Edwards, Lieutenant H. J.	259 3 0
E.	
Ekins, Lieutenant G. E., of 9th E. B. Fusiliers ...	18 0 0
Elliot, Lieutenant G.	42 4 6
———, Lieutenant G. D.	16 0 9
———, Lieutenant E. H. H.	81 5 3
Ellis, J. C.	438 5 6
———, Lieutenant-Colonel A.	12 8 0
Erskine, J. M.	1454 13 8
Espinasse, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W.	10 0 0
Evans, Captain H. J.	110 4 11
Evatt, Lieutenant-Colonel M. F.	30 1 7
F.	
Fagan, Captain J.	20 12 9
———, Captain R. C. H. B.	1059 10 5
Fairhurst, Rev. P.	100 0 0
Faithful, Major-General H.	1063 11 0
Farley, G. F.	6 4 0
Farquhar, A.	58 0 0
Farquharson, Lieutenant F. E.	174 12 9
Farrelly, Assistant Apothecary B.	7 5 0
Farrington, Captain J. J.	473 10 1
Fawcett, M.	9 3 3
Fell, R.	52 3 6
———, J. W. A.	96 0 0
Fentum, C. R.	98 14 2
Fergusson, J. T.	584 15 3
———, S.	50 14 0
———, D. W.	434 1 11
Ferrier, W.	218 2 6
Ferris, Captain J. H.	238 5 6
———, G. W.	50 0 0
Field, W. H.	98 8 0

Fielding, A.	72	8	0	Giles, C.	27	12	6	H.									
Finch, A.	252	13	2	Gilbertson, F. W. G.	8	0	9	Hailes, Captain H. W.	54	10	3						
Finney, Major W. F.	58	8	0	Gillet, Captain A.	949	9	0	Hair, W. F.	1000	0	0						
Fisher, Ensign H. G., of 60th Native Infantry ...	17	0	6	Gilmore, H.	35	11	3	Hale, Captain E. D.	305	14	2						
——, Captain J.	2086	7	0	Gilmour, D.	41	7	0	Halfhide, R. S.	40	0	0						
——, Brevet and Lieutenant-Colonel S. ...	210	14	0	Gladstone, Lieutenant C. A.	1602	0	10	Halford, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H.	38	15	1						
——, Captain W. P.	220	5	1	Glennie, Dr. W. R.	170	5	9	Halkett, Lieutenant R. D. C.	200	0	0						
FitzGerald, J.	83	5	4	Goad, Lieutenant C. R.	8	15	10	Hall, W. J.	10	8	0						
——————, Lieutenant J. H.	15	0	0	Godard, W.	12	0	0	——, S.	142	0	9						
——————, T.	69	0	0	Goldie, Brevet-Major B. W.	1074	2	10	Halloram, Sergeant M.	7	10	11						
——————, Lieutenant R. C.	13	0	0	Goldsworthy, Lieutenant F. T.	317	2	0	Hamilton, Lieutenant F. W. A.	495	5	8						
Fogarty, Surgeon G. T. C.	18	13	11	——————, T.	631	6	3	——————, J.	346	13	6						
Folkard, D. M.	60	0	0	Gomes, Mrs. M.	27	9	0	——————, Hon'ble Mrs. M. A.	2	0	0						
Forbes, Assistant Surgeon C.	166	13	4	Goode, Mrs. H.	385	12	9	——————, W. H.	5	3	6						
——, F. C.	1	12	0	Gordon, Ensign A.	75	9	8	——————, Lieutenant R. A.	84	12	7						
Ford, W.	4	1	9	——, J.	4	2	3	——————, J. K.	158	3	1						
Forder, W. B.	62	6	3	——, Captain R. K.	192	8	4	——————, Captain G. P.	460	8	7						
Fortescue, Major F. R. N.	633	8	4	——, Lieutenant H. T.	17	6	0	Hampton, J. P.	571	4	9						
Fox, W. H.	152	15	9	——, Dr. W. G.	8	2	2	Handscombe, Brigadier-General J. H.	50	0	0						
Frankland, Lieutenant T.	130	1	3	Gorton, James	68	12	4	Handyside, Lieutenant C.	231	8	3						
Fraser, J. J.	223	0	0	Goss, Dr. W. F.	0	10	0	Harcourt, Lieutenant H.	105	5	10						
Fraser, Captain E. W.	26	6	11	Gother, Lieutenant W.	55	14	3	Hardinge, Captain G. N.	79	10	0						
——, Lieutenant S. C.	0	13	0	Gough, Veterinary Surgeon W. R.	12	7	3	Hardy, T.	150	0	5						
——, Major the Hon'ble W. M.	81	3	0	——, Lieutenant-Colonel T.	1602	6	3	——, Lieutenant T. F.	14	0	3						
French, J. G.	17	3	3	Graham, Lieutenant J.	6	8	0	——, W.	194	3	0						
Frushard, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	331	12	3	——, R. B.	96	1	7	Harkness, Mrs. C. V.	24	4	3						
Fullerton, Assistant Surgeon J.	30	0	0	——, Captain W.	228	15	10	Harper, Sergeant T. H.	115	7	0						
Fulton, Lieutenant S. M.	36	15	6	Granger, H.	109	3	0	Harris, Major A.	7	9	5						
Furnell, Lieutenant W. H.	305	0	0	Grant, Lieutenant A. P.	25	0	0	Harrison, Lieutenant W. L. S.	76	2	1						
				——, Lieutenant T. J.	393	0	0	——, Captain A.	58	0	0						
				——, W. C.	121	4	3	Harvey, R.	84	5	0						
				Gray, Major J. C. C.	470	9	7	Hastings, Captain the Hon'ble E. P. R. H. ...	215	5	0						
G.				Greaves ... W.	162	3	10	Hatch, Lieutenant R. C.	409	13	4						
				Gre... Lieutenant G. W.	37	6	3	Hathorn, H. C. V.	6	4	0						
Gair, Lieutenant D.	45	12	2	Greenhill, N. A. C.	4	0	0	Hawes, Captain B.	0	11	0						
Galland, B. H.	108	0	0	Greer, Captain James Samuel	145	2	6	——, Lieutenant G. H.	21	10	11						
Gallichan, J.	10	0	0	Gregg, Lieutenant H. J.	10	0	0	Hawkins, Captain F. D.	65	6	0						
Gammell, Lieutenant-Colonel A.	1	0	10	Greig, Dr. A.	17	11	10	Hay, Captain J.	37	5	8						
Garbitt, Lieutenant-Colonel H.	172	3	3	Grenon, Captain F. J.	11	1	9	——, J. D.	11	0	0						
——, E. W.	33	4	0	Grey, Lieutenant C. W.	51	4	3	——, Lieutenant R.	2121	10	8						
Gardner, Lieutenant H. F.	187	13	5	Griffith, Dr. S. M.	22	15	9	Hayton, J. L.	14	12	6						
Garnault, Captain H. W.	4	4	0	——, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C.	12	2	0	Heald, T.	16	12	10						
Garstin, Brevet-Major W. T.	91	7	7	Grissell, Major C.	111	12	0	Heather, Mrs. E.	16	0	0						
Gavins, T.	6	7	9	Grœme, Captain P. St. George	33	5	3	Heffernan, R.	35	0	0						
Gee, Assistant Surgeon A. J.	84	14	6	Grome, Cattle Sergeant C. F.	205	0	2	Heinze, P. L.	3	0	0						
Gennys, Lieutenant R. H.	310	11	8	Grose, H.	17	3	7	Hely, Veterinary Surgeon F. A.	167	14	10						
Gepp, Lieutenant T. S.	13	0	6	Grubb, G. P. R.	21	0	0	Henderson, Lieutenant D. H.	20	12	9						
Gerrard, Miss M. A.	111	12	2	Gubbins, Lieutenant M. N.	204	0	7	——————, E.	3	8	0						
——, W. R.	221	15	9	Guise, Captain H. J.	20	0	0	Henry, Dr. W.	44	12	7						
Gibbings, Captain A.	51	8	0	Gunning, Lieutenant R.	35	15	1	Hickey, Captain C. E.	289	15	10						
Gilbert, Major E. K. O.	350	6	1	Gustavinski, Lieutenant L. T. K.	128	10	9	——, Captain W. A. G.	865	9	6						

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1875. Rs. A. P.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1875. Rs. A. P.	ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1874. Rs. A. P.
H.		**H.**		**J.**	
Hickie, M.	541 10 0	Hunt, G.	99 2 11	Johnson, J. C.	263 0 0
Hicks, Captain G. W. S.	259 11 11	——, T. W.	311 7 6	Johnston, G.	85 10 8
Hildebrand, Lieutenant E. H.	110 13 2	——, C. J.	225 3 1	——, Lieutenant G. B.	45 7 3
Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B.	170 2 5	Hunter, C. M.	65 0 9	Jones, Key-Sergeant J.	6 14 0
Hilliard, Lieutenant T. H.	22 7 9	——, Lieutenant J.	264 1 10	——, J. M.	106 13 3
Hindmarsh, Captain J.	47 4 3	——, Lieutenant T. H.	152 3 7	——, W. H. W.	6 7 0
Hodgetts, T. H.	42 2 0	Hutcheson, C.	0 12 5	——, A.	71 8 0
Hodgson, J.	714 6 0	Hutchings, Lieutenant G.	8 15 9	——, Lieutenant F. P.	537 2 9
Holford, Lieutenant H.	103 7 3	Hutchinson, Lieutenant B. M.	100 4 8	——, G. M.	664 14 5
Holl, A.	11 8 0	——, J. C.	16 13 0	——, Mrs. A. M.	16 12 6
Hollings, Captain G. E.	9 0 0			——, R. C.	7 8 0
Holm, H.	20 5 0	**I.**		Jordon, Captain C.	50 1 0
Holmes, Major J. G.	67 10 1	Imlach, A.	14 8 0		
——, J. O.	14 8 8	Ingelby, Lieutenant R. M.	546 9 5	**K.**	
Hook, Lieutenant F. A.	6 6 0	Inglis, J. M.	12 2 0	Kai Khoosroo Hormusjee	7 0 7
Horn, J.	69 0 0	Ingram, C. G.	72 10 6	Keating, A. S.	7524 5 0
Horst, J. V.	640 3 9	Innerarity, H.	60 10 6	Keaveny, M.	169 4 5
Hotham, Lieutenant G. F.	61 3 2	Ireland, Captain W. F.	21 4 0	Keelan, Thomas	3 0 0
Hotson, Lieutenant R. M.	124 13 5	Irwin, Lieutenant T. S.	78 12 0	Keighley, Captain C. H.	127 14 7
Hourigan, Gunner D.	67 11 8			Keiller, Major D. C.	24 4 9
Houston, Lieutenant A. C.	2 10 6	**J.**		Kellner, H.	8 0 7
Hovenden, Lieutenant-Colonel J. St. John ...	23 3 2	Jackson, Mrs. C.	24 0 0	Kelly, W.	14 0 3
Howard, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. S.	233 14 4	——, Lieutenant S. H.	40 3 0	——, J. H.	726 8 9
Howe, T. S. C.	120 2 5	——, S.	11 4 11	——, G. L. A.	431 0 0
Howell, Captain W. R. H. J.	112 1 6	James, Dr. W. H.	538 2 0	Kemble, J. H.	83 14 0
Hughes, E.	24 4 3	Jellicoe, Major A. H., of 55th Native Infantry ...	53 0 7	Kemp, H. C.	13 4 0
——, Captain E. J.	499 15 10	Jennings, Lieutenant-Colonel G. B.	68 4 0	Kenny, T. J.	1664 4 4
——, C.	11 0 0	Jerdon, A. L. W.	368 12 6	Kennedy, J. G.	59 0 0
Hughesdon, J.	44 2 6	Jervois, Lieutenant J. P.	36 0 5	——, Lieutenant E. S.	21 12 0
Hull, Major L. N.	967 4 4	Jeune, Lieutenant F. A.	95 11 6	Kerr, Lieutenant K. M. E.	18 8 6
Humfrays, Captain A.	296 4 4	Johnson, Captain E.	65 12 0	King, T.	2 8 0
Humphrys, Lieutenant M. A.	16 5 0	——, Sergeant W.	9 8 0	Kirk, Mrs. C. L.	893 11 8
Hungerford, Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. W. ...	14 0 0	——, Veterinary Surgeon W.	108 0 0	Kirner, J.	40 13 3

Knowles, Assistant Surgeon B.	...	...	...
Knox, Lieutenant R. T.	...	...	...
——, Assistant Surgeon J.	...	...	...
Knyvett, Captain F. A. C.	...	...	...

L.

Lamb, Dr. M. B.	...	...	...
Lambert, Lieutenant J.	...	...	...
——, Lieutenant P. C.	...	...	...
Lane, C.	...	...	...
Larmour, R. T.	...	...	...
Latter, Captain T.	...	...	...
Laughton, Colonel J.	...	...	...
Lawson, C.	...	...	...
Leadbeater, Major W. E. B.	...	...	...
Leeson, Brevet-Major J.	...	...	...
Lefebur, V.	...	...	...
Legett, W. R.	...	...	...
Lemon, Veterinary Surgeon J. H.	...	...	...
Leslie, Lieutenant Sir N. R.	...	...	...
Lester, Lieutenant H. S.	...	...	...
Lever, G. M.	...	...	...
Lewin, G. F. J.	...	...	...
Lewis, Lieutenant E. D. F.	...	...	...
——, J. H. T.	...	...	...
Lewsey, W. R.	...	...	...
Liddy, M. H.	...	...	...
Lillingston, Lieutenant W. S.	...	...	...
Lindessy, Lieutenant T. E.	...	...	...
Lindsay, C.	...	...	...
Linton, J. H.	...	...	...
Lochner, F. H.	...	...	...
Lomer, Captain O.	...	...	...
Loose, B. E.	...	...	...
Loveday, Captain B. M.	...	...	...
Ludwig, P.	...	...	...
Luken, Lieutenant J. H. H.	...	...	...
Lynch, Dr. W. E.	...	...	...

M.

McAlevy, Staff Assistant-Surgeon R. P.			...
McBarnett, Captain G. G.			...
McCallun, A.			...
McCausland, Lieutenant J. K.			...
McDonald, Captain A. R.			...
——, Dr. J. B.			...
McDonnell, Lieutenant F. J.			...
McDowell, Lieutenant C. T. M.			...
McFarquhar, A. H.			...
McGrath, Surgeon J.			...

3	0	0	McGregor, Brevet-Captain A. N. M. ... ...
1040	11	7	——, Lieutenant E. O. H. ... ...
79	5	0	——, Lieutenant F. A. R. M. ... ...
30	2	8	McIntosh, D. ... ...
			McKechine, Ensign W. B. ... ...
			McKenly, Captain H. C. ... ...
			McKenzie, G. H. ... ...
59	2	0	——, J. ... ...
1089	15	11	——, Lieutenant N. K. J. ... ...
34	0	0	McLean, Assistant Surgeon A. ... ...
2	0	0	——, Captain A. M. L. ... ...
203	4	1	McLaughlin, G. ... ...
272	7	11	McLeod, Dr. B. W. ... ...
401	3	5	——, Captain D. J. ... ...
704	13	8	——, G. G. ... ...
815	5	1	McMullen, Lieutenant T. S. ... ...
857	10	3	——, Major C. N. ... ...
161	1	10	McMurray, J. W. ... ...
15	2	0	McNally, Lieutenant J. ... ...
71	10	0	McNaughton, D. ... ...
12	13	11	McPherson, Ensign A. G. ... ...
70	14	1	Macaush, Mrs. F. C. S. ... ...
260	2	11	Macarthur, J. ... ...
118	0	0	Macdonald, D. F. ... ...
250	0	0	——, Major H. ... ...
1	12	3	——, Colonel A. A. ... ...
2	11	1	——, R. ... ...
75	8	0	Macfarlane, W. ... ...
83	6	8	MacGregor, A. C. M. ... ...
2	3	0	Machell, T. ... ...
18	5	9	Macintire, Dr. J. ... ...
30	0	0	MacIver, Assistant Surgeon J. R. ... ...
1	2	4	Mackenzie, H. ... ...
82	5	8	Mackeson, Lieutenant-Colonel F. ... ...
71	12	2	Mackie, J. ... ...
194	8	7	Maclean, Captain W. G. ... ...
10	4	11	Maconachie, H. D. M. ... ...
125	0	6	Macsween, Lieutenant H. D. ... ...
603	6	2	Maddock, R. ... ...
			Magnay, Lieutenant C. ... ...
			Mahon, M. ... ...
9	9	8	Mainwaring, Cornet C. ... ...
1515	0	0	——, Captain J. J. ... ...
51	0	3	——, Captain N. W. ... ...
26	15	11	Maitland, Overseer C. ... ...
2189	8	0	Maling, Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. ... ...
106	7	0	Mallock, Lieutenant R. J. ... ...
597	10	11	Mann, Dr. G. S. ... ...
332	11	7	Manson, Captain G. W. ... ...
4	0	0	Manuk, J. M. ... ...
5	12	10	——, M. T. ... ...

178	9	1	Manuk, Z. M. ... ...
276	0	0	Mapleton, Lieutenant F. M. M. ... ...
5	5	4	Marcus, J. P. ... ...
90	0	0	——, J. P., Junior ... ...
13	7	0	Marley, Captain C. H. ... ...
791	3	9	Marsh, C. ... ...
158	4	1	Marshall, Ensign H. W. ... ...
2	0	0	——, C. A. ... ...
151	4	0	——, H. P. ... ...
94	11	0	——, Apothecary W. ... ...
938	1	8	——, W. ... ...
976	12	2	Martin, Cornet L. ... ...
370	5	0	——, W. ... ...
198	9	4	——, A. C. ... ...
2	10	0	Martindell, G. H. ... ...
348	2	5	Masson, Dr. J. M. ... ...
248	4	3	Mathews, Apothecary J. ... ...
14	8	0	——, Reverend J. C. ... ...
38	14	6	Mathison, A. ... ...
30	4	11	Maurice, Lieutenant R. B. ... ...
12	1	9	Maxwell, Brevet-Colonel W. G. ... ...
172	14	11	May, Assistant Surgeon W. G. ... ...
1961	5	0	Mee, Ensign J. E. ... ...
24	8	0	Meek, J. S. ... ...
3	4	0	Meer Mahomed Ally Khan (His Highness) ...
116	6	7	Meiklejohn, H. C. ... ...
256	11	0	Mellish, Captain D. G. A. F. H. ... ...
56	15	3	Mellor, Mrs. E. ... ...
311	7	0	Melvill, P. ... ...
21	12	0	Melville, Captain A. B. ... ...
78	2	8	Mendes, F. P. ... ...
132	4	0	Mercer, Lieutenant E. S. ... ...
147	13	6	Merewether, Brevet-Captain A. ... ...
12	0	0	Metcalfe, Captain H. ... ...
32	3	7	Michell, Lieutenant M. T. B. ... ...
139	4	5	Middleton, R. B. ... ...
240	4	1	Miles, Assistant Surgeon R. D. ... ...
115	8	0	Mill, Captain and Brevet-Major J. ... ...
22	13	0	Millard, Captain W. S. ... ...
167	9	6	Millett, Lieutenant C. G. ... ...
38	14	6	Milner, Mrs. M. ... ...
14	0	3	Moline, Staff Surgeon J. P. ... ...
160	8	9	Money, Captain J. ... ...
25	3	1	Monro, H. ... ...
120	1	2	Montgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. ...
208	6	2	Moodie, A. ... ...
215	4	6	Moore, E. P. ... ...
10	0	0	——, Assistant Surgeon T. ... ...
539	8	4	——, Mrs. C. M. O. ... ...
1723	6	4	——, Ensign H. N. ... ...
60	6	8	Moorehead, Hospital Apprentice H. J. ...

291	4	6	
57	4	0	
31	14	9	
120	4	0	
464	5	9	
25	8	4	
145	5	0	
118	8	0	
3	0	0	
5	12	11	
24	0	0	
40	12	11	
8	3	5	
8	11	0	
39	1	0	
80	0	0	
651	3	4	
62	15	6	
47	13	0	
307	3	8	
84	5	0	
133	14	10	
144	3	9	
3	0	0	
3481	6	1	
96	11	11	
381	10	11	
450	0	0	
7	2	0	
229	2	1	
236	5	6	
102	8	0	
50	0	0	
6	9	11	
1	0	0	
98	12	8	
2	5	4	
2	8	3	
214	1	3	
252	8	0	
4	8	0	
31	4	0	
81	2	8	
115	10	1	
105	0	0	
3	0	0	
16	13	0	
7	14	0	
2	8	0	
302	6	0	
30	11	6	

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1875. Rs. A. P.
M.	
Morgan, Assistant Surgeon R. B.	7 11 11
Morris, Brevet-Captain A. B.	90 15 9
———, Lieutenant W. L. G., of 56th	8 14 0
———, T.	24 0 0
Morrison, Ensign C. M.	308 8 0
———, G.	39 4 9
Mosenthall, Lieutenant A.	12 12 0
Mosley, Brevet-Captain W. B.	102 4 6
Mosse, Lieutenant-Colonel P. A.	30 0 0
Mowatt, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L.	2 1 0
Munro, D. E.	23 4 0
———, Major R.	22 14 0
———, Quarter-Master D.	8 0 4
Murphy, Ensign J.	124 0 10
Murray, Lieutenant J. M.	69 8 0
———, Lieutenant A. W.	5 5 0
———, Sergeant J.	8 0 11
Mutt, O. H.	515 10 5
N.	
Napier, Mrs. J. C.	8 0 0
Napleton, Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. A.	389 15 5
Narain Chund Set	186 5 1
Nash, Major S.	1668 8 11
Naylor, C. T. M.	19 8 0
Nelson, Captain J. S.	250 12 4
Neuville, J. T.	80 4 1
Nevin, H.	118 2 3
Newham, F.	195 4 0
Nicholas, Lieutenant-Colonel R.	31 6 9
Nicholls, G.	32 13 0
Nicholetts, Captain and Brevet-Major W. H.	1786 0 10
N.	
Nicholls, Private T.	65 9 7
Nicholson, Lieutenant-Colonel	102 1 3
———, Reverend A. D.	50 6 6
Norman, Reverend R. A. H.	15 15 9
O.	
O'Brien, J. L.	102 10 7
O'Connell, Major M. J.	21 0 0
O'Dowda, Lieutenant R. C.	55 8 0
O'Grady, P.	1 4 0
Odell, Captain W.	50 0 0
Oliver, A.	10 15 3
———, Captain E. D.	33 0 0
Oman, C. E. E.	173 0 6
Orman, Major C. E.	71 9 4
Orton, Dr. F.	185 15 10
Oswald, Lieutenant A. J. T. E.	147 3 6
Oultram, T.	75 3 2
Ouseley, R. O.	231 4 7
———, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R.	240 8 7
Ovenger, H. A.	13 0 1
Ovens, Ensign E. L.	127 2 10
Ovenstone, Captain D.	56 14 5
Owen, C. B.	584 0 0
———, C. T.	25 6 7
P.	
Page, Lieutenant E. D.	177 2 0
Palmer, G.	49 2 5
———, Sergeant E. W.	53 13 7
———, W. S.	31 13 9
P.	
Park, G. F. W. J.	7 9 5
Parfitt, F. H.	102 14 0
Parlby, Captain B. S. B.	94 1 3
Parsons, R. F.	271 13 2
Partridge, Lieutenant J. S.	745 11 3
Paterson, Major F. S.	385 4 6
Paton, Dr. A.	6 0 0
Pattenson, T. F.	168 0 0
Paul, Lieutenant W.	6 7 0
Payne, E. W.	278 14 4
Payter, J. W.	16 0 0
Peel, Lieutenant J., of 37th Native Infantry	28 0 0
Pemberton, Dr. J. M.	73 2 5
Pennel, S. P.	4 12 9
Perkins, Lieutenant H. G.	58 8 0
Perry, Ensign C. H.	79 4 6
Peskett, Surgeon-Major W.	41 1 8
Peter, Lieutenant J. J.	26 7 4
Petrie, Lieutenant M.	106 15 1
Pettet, Captain F.	64 5 0
Phillimore, Captain W. F.	103 2 9
Phillipps, Ensign E. A. L.	541 15 7
Phillips, Dr. J.	48 8 0
———, Captain J. G.	716 7 0
Pickard, Lieutenant W.	9 8 9
Pierson, Captain W. S.	218 0 9
Pilkington, Captain J. F.	64 8 0
———, J. W.	14 8 0
Pitt, Lieutenant R. H.	97 15 6
———, Lieutenant S.	22 8 3
Playfair, Lieutenant H. A.	56 10 6
Plowden, A. U. C.	2159 1 8
———, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. C.	38 6 1

Name	£	s.	d.
Plum, Captain E. C. (Mariner)	40	3	6
Plunkett, Captain J.	31	8	0
Ponsonby, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. V. ...	221	14	3
Poole, G. H. M.	381	1	11
——, Dr. C. A.	45	0	0
Pope, Serjeant J.	22	0	0
Powell, Lieutenant T. E.	19	8	0
Powell, W. R.	128	14	5
Powys, Lieutenant J.	9	14	0
Pratt, J. N.	131	7	11
Presgrave, Captain D. K.	198	10	6
Price, R. R.	821	10	7
Priestley, Major A. G.	752	11	0
Pringle, Ensign G. S.	15	6	0
Proctor, Lieutenant A.	121	3	9
Pronje, J. L.	14	5	7
Prosser, J.	21	0	0
Prudhoe, J.	103	11	0
Pryse, Reverend W.	55	0	0
Q.			
Quin, Lieutenant-Colonel T.	147	15	6
Quinlan, Dr. P.	32	8	9
R.			
Raikes, G. D.	46	0	0
——, R. C.	7	13	7
Raleigh, Lieutenant W. F. K.	58	4	1
Ramsay, Lieutenant D.	19	8	0
Randolph, H.	88	1	8
Rattray, R. H.	76	5	0
Rawlins, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	110	12	9
Reddie, J.	531	8	8
Reid, Lieutenant D. T.	222	2	9
——, Captain C. A.	257	14	1
Remmington, Lieutenant J. C.	36	15	0
——, Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. ...	805	1	2
Renny, Colonel R.	20	6	3
Repton, Ensign H. T.	27	1	0
——, Captain W. W.	94	11	9
Reveley, Lieutenant M. H.	2	8	0
Reynolds, Captain C. S.	18	3	9
——, Captain H. C.	191	11	11
Rich, Brigadier-General R.	68	10	0
Richardson, R.	109	7	0
Richmond, Mrs. M.	125	0	0
——, Lieutenant G. M.	38	12	3
——, Apothecary J.	18	12	3
Ricks, Band-Master F.	40	0	0

Name	£	s.	d.
Ridge, E.	9	11	0
Ripley, Lieutenant F. T.	16	4	0
Ritchie, Ensign T. J.	2	4	3
Rix, Sergeant R.	4	11	0
Roach, P. H.	240	0	0
Robertson, Lieutenant G., of 37th Native Infantry ...	72	10	10
Robinson, J.	48	0	0
Rogers, Lieutenant G.	20	0	6
——, Conductor G. J.	102	0	9
Rolland, Dr. P.	205	15	0
Roper, H.	19	8	0
Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel D.	9	12	0
——, Captain D.	99	15	6
——, A. B., personalty account ...	498	9	3
Rossetto, D.	1358	14	8
Russell, Captain J. J.	454	10	11
Rutledge, Major F.	16	9	9
Ryves, Captain W. C. L.	327	0	7
S.			
Sale, Lieutenant H. P.	380	4	0
Salkeld, Lieutenant P.	418	0	0
Salmon, Captain M. M.	250	0	9
——, W. T.	275	8	0
Salter, C. H.	7	12	0
Samson, Captain C. L.	23	5	3
Sanders, Lieutenant-Colonel T.	165	12	4
Sanderson, W.	413	8	0
Sandford, E. M.	92	7	5
Sandham, Captain G. H.	118	9	6
Sanford, Major C. A.	49	13	7
Sarkies, P. J.	58	6	0
Savigny, A.	86	13	6
Saunders, Captain R. P.	7	8	0
Scott, Ensign M. A.	829	4	0
——, J.	65	0	5
——, C. W.	190	5	4
——, Captain T. F. O.	3	0	0
——, J.	0	10	2
Scott, Mrs. A.	6	5	9
Searles, G.	5	8	3
Sewell, Captain A. H. C.	37	10	6
——, Lieutenant H. T.	94	7	1
Sharkey, Conductor P.	0	6	1
Sharpe, Lieutenant E.	180	8	5
——, Captain J. E.	12	13	4
Shaw, Lieutenant A.	29	6	0
——, W.	37	10	9
——, Major C.	54	1	2
Shebbeare, Major R. H.	773	2	6

Name	£	s.	d.
Sheriff, Lieutenant D. F.	119	12	0
Sherrington, T.	176	6	10
Short, Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. A. R.	12	0	3
——, J.	73	1	0
Siddons, Captain W. Y.	1441	14	3
——, Major G. R.	23	3	0
Sim, Lieutenant H. G.	27	1	6
Simons, A. M.	58	3	7
Simpson, G. E.	205	15	9
Sinaes, W. DeMonte	20	8	0
Sinclair, Lieutenant H.	42	8	0
Slade, E.	19	15	0
Slater, Mrs. H. L.	27	10	0
Sleigh, Assistant Apothecary A.	16	1	2
Small, A.	35	13	2
Smalley, F. J. R.	228	5	0
Smallwood, P. T.	192	10	4
Smalpage, Lieutenant F. J.	616	7	4
Smart, Captain J. R.	7	12	0
Smeaton, G.	1052	8	6
Smith, Captain B. H.	53	8	9
——, J.	10	0	0
——, Lieutenant B. C.	75	5	5
——, H. J.	111	9	9
——, Captain J. H.	48	10	2
——, Captain R. M.	24	3	11
——, Captain S.	2	0	0
——, Ensign W. J.	461	7	5
——, P. K.	31	0	0
——, G. M. G.	175	4	0
——, Captain J. W.	8	0	0
——, Captain R. N.	474	12	6
——, Quarter Master J.	1214	10	0
Smyth, C. C.	555	10	8
Solly, Lieutenant W. H.	13	3	10
Somerville, Captain M. R.	8	14	0
Sparke, Major J. G.	108	6	0
Spencer, Brevet-Major R.	415	13	11
Spens, Lieutenant T. J. H.	94	12	6
Sperling, Captain T. V. H.	13	0	0
Spilsbury, Dr. G. G.	9	12	0
Sprot, Lieutenant-G. H.	237	12	2
Stainforth, Lieutenant R.	52	14	6
Staples, Captain J.	160	4	5
Stedman, G. G.	8	10	0
Stephens, J.	80	15	4
Sterling, R. S.	8	4	6
——, Captain W. C.	172	14	0
Stevenson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. A. ...	45	8	0
Stewart, Assistant Surgeon J. F.	1217	10	1
——, Captain W. F.	38	1	8

D.

ESTATES.	Balance on the 30th June 1875. Rs. A. P.
S.	
Stewart, Surgeon-Major H.	133 10 0
———, Surgeon J. L.	106 9 0
St. George, R. J.	0 1 0
———, Lieutenant Sir R. D.	132 3 6
St. John, Lieutenant the Hon'ble S. M.	432 4 7
———, Captain M. K.	90 5 9
St. Quintin, Lieutenant C. R.	4 5 0
Stodart, J. G.	155 9 0
Stokes, Dr. J. M.	51 11 4
———, Lieutenant S. W.	187 10 5
Stowell, C. S.	20 1 3
Streatfield, Lieutenant H. P.	116 2 9
Stroyan, Stuart	6 14 0
Stuart, Dr. A. M.	171 7 9
———, W. S.	32 0 0
Sullivan, M. M.	17 5 11
Sutherland, Captain and Brevet-Major A. G. C. ...	1014 4 6
Sutton, Lieutenant G. F. D.	1 8 0
Sweetland, W. H. M.	5 8 10
Swetenham, J. H.	419 1 6
Swinden, W. W.	10 10 6
Sydenham, J.	518 11 0
Swinton, Captain S. C. A.	87 8 0
Symons, Assistant Surgeon J. S. C.	58 5 1
T.	
Tabernacle, H. W.	31 8 0
Tabor, Captain S. J.	489 0 6
Tait, Sergeant W. R.	74 3 8
Tallan, Lieutenant W.	175 7 4
Tandy, Lieutenant F. L.	7 2 0
Tapley, Lieutenant R.	117 7 6
T.	
Tarrakissen Bannerjee	33 1 0
Tatham, R.	38 7 0
Tatlock, Assistant Surgeon W.	11 14 5
Taylor, Captain J. H. G.	10 4 0
———, Mrs. M. M., *alias* Dhermainville ...	28 9 11
———, Lieutenant R. T.	726 13 2
———, W.	7 8 0
———, Dr. H. M.	58 10 6
———, Lieutenant T. R.	0 10 0
———, J.	315 4 3
Tedford, Mrs. H.	37 0 0
Templeton, J.	5 8 3
Terry, J. W.	29 13 9
Thackwell, Lieutenant O. D.	164 7 8
———, Captain F. J. R.	4 0 0
Thaine, W.	51 2 0
Theobald, Lieutenant G.	43 8 9
Thomas, J.	5 0 0
———, Lieutenant W. H.	3 0 0
———, J. S.	15 6 6
———, Lieutenant-Colonel J. N.	1133 4 5
———, H. L.	17 3 9
———, Lieutenant-Colonel E.	62 4 0
Thompson, Captain R.	718 0 0
———, Ensign W.	275 14 2
———, J. H.	5 13 2
Thomson, Sir J., K.C.B.	14 0 0
———; Lieutenant-Colonel G.	181 9 10
———, Captain M. A. F.	230 9 0
———, Captain J.	214 11 3
———, G. N. A.	286 3 3
Thornhill, Captain A.	11 14 2
———, J. B.	4 0 0
T.	
Thorp, Lieutenant G. F.	1285 0 9
Tidcombe, Lieutenant T.	26 13 0
Tierney, Assistant Surgeon J. F.	8 11 0
Till, G.	2 8 0
Tissendie, J.	1172 2 6
Tonge, Mrs. M.	138 6 6
Toulmin, E.	10 0 0
———, Lieutenant T. H.	4 1 0
Tracy, C. L.	71 10 3
Tranter, Sub-Assistant Surgeon G.	672 3 0
Travers, Lieutenant R.	18 10 0
Trevanion, Lieutenant J. F.	5 5 9
Tritton, Major W. M.	281 0 6
———, Lieutenant E. S.	7 12 9
Trood, C.	639 9 10
Troup, Major W. A.	63 8 0
Trower, Captain C. F.	3306 14 11
Tulloh, Captain R. H.	12 0 2
Turnbull, J. L., dividend account	3153 13 0
Turner, Mrs. A.	28 0 0
———, Lieutenant F. M.	250 15 8
———, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain G. F. W. ...	136 7 10
———, Captain J.	81 2 6
———, W.	57 9 1
———, Lieutenant W.	0 0 1
Twycross, Lieutenant W. S.	190 10 4
Tydd, A. G.	12 0 0
Tytler, Lieutenant R. C. S. C.	499 2 0
U.	
Unkles, R. N.	9 4 0
Urquhart, Major C. F.	11 4 0

V.											
Valentine, Major E.				22	8	0	Watkins, Dr. J.	16	13	10	Wilson, Mrs. J.	4819	3	0
Vanhomrigh, Captain H. D.				122	15	10	Watkis, H.	146	10	0	——, Private J.	52	7	11
Veal, Dr. W.				205	4	0	Watson, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. ...	10	0	0	——, Assistant Surgeon J.	3	15	4
Vivian, Lieutenant R.				70	4	0	Wandby, Lieutenant W. R.	18	0	6	——, J.	10	11	3
Volkers, G. H.				46	6	0	Wealins, J.	6	0	3	——, T. N.	285	13	0
VonLintzgy, Dr. W. J.				7	8	6	Webb, G.	13	1	0	——, Captain J. E. D.	381	0	3
							——, J.	0	5	9	——, Captain D. M.	48	14	0
W.							West, J.	8	0	0	——, Surgeon C. C. W.	443	12	7
							——, Mrs. E. M.	8	2	9	Wimberley, Lieutenant E. B.	376	11	0
Waddy, Captain W. P.				7	6	5	Weston, Bazar Sergeant J.	176	0	9	Winmett, Lieutenant A. W.	17	6	2
Walker, Captain S. C.				9	10	0	Westropp, G. D.	123	9	11	Wishart, W.	149	6	3
Wall, Major R. H.				22	15	6	——, A. H.	43	1	0	Wollen, Lieutenant J. G.	380	6	1
Wallace, Lieutenant F.				86	8	5	Wetherall, Captain F. Y.	64	6	0	Wood, W. Clayton	634	11	1
Wallace, Sergeant William				24	2	5	Whelan, Lieutenant E.	94	13	2	——, W. Caractacus	57	1	10
Wallis, Rev. A. W.				34	13	0	Whish, Lieutenant E. S.	7	15	0	Woodcock, Lieutenant H. T.	80	11	9
Walpole, Captain H.				17	4	2	Whitaker, Dr. J. H.	105	14	4	Woodcock, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. ...	513	11	11
Walsh, C.				4	0	0	White, C. P.	47	4	5	Woodhouse, Captain C. R.	1652	2	10
——, Assistant Surgeon D. J.				1	4	0	——, Captain E. J.	73	1	0	Wray, Assistant Surgeon C. W.	119	9	11
——, Riding Master D.				192	10	0	——, Captain W. C.	3	2	2	Wrench, Captain A.	62	1	3
Ward, T. C. B.				306	13	5	——, Assistant Surgeon J. H.	0	0	9	Wrixon, R. B.	88	15	0
——, S.				87	8	0	——, P. W.	127	7	11	Wrottesley, H. E.	480	1	1
Warne, Captain G. F.				28	1	3	——, Surgeon-Major J.	40	1	9	Wylly, Captain F. A.	1516	6	7
Warner, Captain and Brevet-Major W. K. ...				16	6	0	Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel S.	280	12	9				
——, T.				7	4	8	——, H.	16	12	0	**Y.**			
Warrand, R. H. M.				93	3	3	Williamson, Major F. A.	75	7	0	Yates, T.	545	15	6
Warren, Lieutenant C. H. L.				208	1	3	——, Brigadier Geo.	806	10	11	——, Surgeon W. H.	312	10	1
——, Lieutenant D. C.				24	13	11	——, Lieutenant H. S.	194	5	0	Yerbury, J. B.	60	0	0
Warry, Captain E. J.				1107	12	10	Willis, G.	14	12	6	York, Sergeant R.	40	0	0
Waterfield, Major J.				44	0	0	Willoughby, Lieutenant G. D.	18	2	0	Young, Lieutenant J. M.	5	12	0
Waterworth, C. A.				34	4	0	Willson, W.	34	14	0	Younge, Mrs. C.	25	0	11
							Wilsey, Conductor E.	13	5	4	Younghusband, Lieutenant G. D. A.	13	9	8

CALCUTTA, *the 30th June 1875.*

E. E.

F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator-General.*

SCHEDULE E of Unclaimed Balances of Estates under Rs. 500 deposited with the Sub-Treasurer, Fort William, under the Financial Secretary's letter of the 8th October 1852, Interest being allowed thereon by Government.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
A.		
Abbott, Lieutenant G.	5 June 63	2 1 7
Abdool Summud, Moulvie	Taken charge 1 June 58	45 3 8
Abraham, Mrs. S.	15 May 47	55 4 11
Ainslie, Colonel J.	23 Sept 34	4 2 9
Alexander, John	12 Oct. 41	53 13 3
———, Ensign G. W.	2 Nov. 40	.....
Amos, Sergeant A.	16 Sept. 34	5 15 2
Anderson, James	15 May 43	.....
Anquitel, Lieutenant-Colonel T. J.	4 Aug. 43	26 2 3
Aplin, Major C. D.	19 May 34	5 3 1
Apperly, Captain H., of Horse Artillery ...	.....	.....
Arrow, Lieutenant C.	12 Oct. 38	5 3 11
Auber, Captain Charles	17 Nov. 41	3 5 10
Auslan, C. P.	.....	15 11 0
B.		
Babington, Dr. H.	15 Oct. 34	2 10 0
Babonau, H.	2 July 41	13 3 4
Bacon, Brevet-Major W.	27 Aug. 39	27 15 9
Bagg, Colour-Sergeant J.,—legacy account of Private Charles Arter	11 Jan. 62	20 0 0
Baker, Brevet-Captain F.	.....	.....
Bannerman, D.	12 May 35	10 0 4
———, J. M.	.....	21 12 4
Barlow, A.	.....	47 8 9
Barnett, E.	27 Nov. 37	.....
Bayldon, Major R.	31 Dec. 44	8 6 5
Beadon, H.	Taken charge in 1849	46 5 8
B.		
Bebee Jowanee	.....	14 12 3
——— Nancy Munro	.....	12 7 3
——— Mahorel Nisse	.....	13 7 4
——— Sydee	.....	18 3 0
Becher, C.	.....	53 12 0
Begbie, Peter	.....	4 14 1
Bell, James	28 Nov. 43	.....
Bennet, Miss L.	.....	7 12 5
Benson, James W.	Taken charge 23 Aug. 53	.....
Billing, H. W.	.....	15 10 11
Binny, Charles	17 Oct. 37	.....
———, Mrs. Isabella	10 Feb. 34	5 3 3
Black, Captain William	3 Mar. 46	8 5 4
Blackburne, W.	16 Jan. 37	14 10 10
Blake, Captain B.	26 June 38	25 8 2
Blood, Lieutenant M.	20 Dec. 31	2 15 2
Boddam, R. H.	20 Dec. 36	10 7 6
Bogle, George	10 June 34	12 7 6
Bordieu, Mrs. H.	24 Nov. 58	7 7 0
Bosanquet, J. J.	10 Sept. 45	.....
Boulton, Lieutenant C.	20 Oct. 40	4 14 0
Bowie, Mrs. Mary	.....	53 1 11
Braddon, Major R.	22 Aug. 34	.....
Bradshawe, Mrs. C. M.	.....	6 10 11
Brenan, Major A.	14 July 34	53 11 3
Brodie, W.	8 Dec. 34	56 9 6
Brown, R. C.	.....	.....
———, W. A.,—account legacy to Jeremiah Ayershaw	.....	101 10 3
———, Dr.,—account legacy to Miss Rose DeCruz	.....	200 0 0
B.		
Browne, Captain A. P.	1 April 39	.....
———, Colonel B.	.....	.....
Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel L.	.....	37 8 0
———, Lieutenant R. R., of Artillery ...	1 April 39	.....
Buckingham, J.	23 Nov. 30	38 15 1
Burgess, Mrs. Catherine	3 Jan. 43	16 5 11
Burke, J.	.....	195 14 0
Burney, Lieutenant-Colonel H.	25 Aug. 46	29 0 2
Burridge, Joseph	28 Sept. 57	6 1 8
Burrows, Lieutenant R.	.....	2 2 6
Burt, Captain J.	9 Jan. 55	.....
Byng, Captain E. D.	.....	.....
Byrne, Felix	Taken charge 1 Aug. 50	1 9 10
C.		
Cahil, R.	22 July 44	2 11 11
Calcroft, Major-General H. F.	20 Oct. 34	9 1 11
Camac, W.	.....	5 9 9
Campbell, E.	4 Jan. 40	5 10 5
———, H.	6 Dec. 54	271 14 4
———, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	17 May 36	17 9 10
Capes, E. E.	8 Mar. 41	.....
———, William Edwin	5 May 64	94 0 7
Carbery, D.,—share account of Robert George and Amelia Hanna A. Carbery, children of the deceased	Taken charge 13 April 60	68 12 1
Carey, P., Deputy Assistant Commissary ...	3 April 50	5 13 11
Carnell, Lieutenant R. R.	28 Sept. 60	8 14 8
Carr, Gunner J.,—legacy account of William Henry Carr	Ditto	4 1 2

Carty, John	.....	.....	
Casement, Julius	25 June 35	13 7 0	
———, Major-General Sir W.	.....	5 5 1	
Cearns, Master Pilot W. N.	5 Mar. 49	9 2 4	
Charleton, Dr. C.	.....	16 6 8	
Claxton, W.	12 June 43	6 9 8	
Clerkson, Mrs. Eliza	20 Mar. 49	.....	
———, Lieutenant H. C.	3 July 27	7 15 0	
———, Lieutenant H.	.....	3 6 8	
Cliffe, Captain E. H.	21 Nov. 42	9 3 1	
Collins, G. T.	2 Dec. 33	48 4 0	
Colquhoun, A.	25 Aug. 34	46 10 4	
Compton, Dr. T.	17 Sept. 33	20 10 9	
Condie, Lieutenant W.	5 April 59	7 7 6	
Conroy, Conductor H. F.	.....	9 14 7	
Cook, Henry	.....	162 2 6	
Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C.	21 Sept. 58	96 13 4	
Cormac, W.	16 May 37	54 0 10	
Cormick, Dr. John	13 May 34	13 15 0	
Corson, A.	25 Mar. 28	2 11 11	
Cox, Captain G. H.	8 June 41	.....	
Crahley, R. G.,—account of the ground at Sealdah	25 April 56	321 5 5	
Craigie, Lieutenant-Colonel John	.....	145 4 10	
Cumming, A.	.....	1 3 1	
Cunningham, David	Taken charge in 1839	.....	

D.

DaCosta, J. S.	7 May 41	124 10 0	
DaCruz, Mrs. H.	5 June 58	55 8 4	
DeRozario, Miss Ann	.....	.....	
DeCruz, Mrs. Rose	.....	.....	
Davidson, T. R.	21 Oct. 51	.....	
———, William	21 April 29	102 1 0	
Davis, Bugle-Major G. W.	2 Dec. 52	2 2 3	
Dawkins, Captain C. D.	.....	7 9 4	
Day, John Emmet	Taken charge 10 Mar. 65	8 11 10	
Deedes, E.	3 July 48	25 9 5	
Denby, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C.	3 May 42	36 12 3	
Denham, F. R.	7 Nov. 54	91 12 8	
———, T. H.	Ditto	80 14 3	
D'Escalento, Anna Maria	.....	27 4 2	
DeSequiera, Maria	1 June 46	2 15 5	
DeSilva, D.	15 July 48	126 5 3	
Dick, J.	9 Aug. 25	255 6 11	
Dickson, Lieutenant-Colonel William	4 June 44	7 9 11	
Dillner, Band-Master C.	Taken charge 15 Dec. 60	38 4 7	
Doathis, F.	Taken charge 5 Nov. 60	2 7 4	
Donald, J. A.	Taken charge 7 Dec. 57	13 5 9	
Doris, Mrs. F.	.....	.....	
Dowie, Lieutenant-Colonel D.	7 Nov 32	11 12 4	
Doyle, Mrs. Anne	1 Oct. 33	8 15 1	
Doyly, Captain T.	8 Aug. 37	27 7 3	
Dronet, J.	.....	12 3 1	
Dun, Major-General J.	17 Feb. 58	26 0 1	
Duncan, Captain J. J. L.	Taken charge 10 July 61	6 1 6	
Dunlop, William	17 Sept. 41	.....	
Duntze, S. M.	10 Aug. 41	11 0 2	
Durie, Lieutenant A. L.	16 Mar. 30	19 14 6	
Dyce, Colonel G. A. D.	24 April 34	48 1 9	
Dyson, Ensign J. C.	Taken charge 3 Jan. 59	188 14 0	

E.

Edmonstone, N. B.	23 July 41	54 5 10	
Egerton, Captain J. F.	7 Sept. 47	4 8 3	
Elison, L.	Taken charge 13 Jan. 60	157 1 0	
Erskine, Sir John Drummond	9 June 40	32 1 2	
———, Major-General J.	.....	76 7 10	

F.

Fagan, Lieutenant H., of 66th Native Infantry	Taken charge 5 Oct. 58	14 9 2	
Falconer, Captain Peter	.....	.....	
Fewell, W.	2 Dec. 34	8 6 1	
FitzClarence, Lieutenant Henry	17 Nov. 41	2 15 9	
FitzGerald, Mrs. M.	.....	281 5 6	
Flood, James	26 Dec. 37	2 5 7	
Fogarty, Surgeon G. T. C.	21 Feb. 55	12 4 3	
Foley, Mrs. E.	18 Mar. 44	76 11 5	
Foote, Captain J.	2 Dec. 34	96 11 10	
Fowley, W.	.....	12 5 0	
Fraser, Lieutenant W.	.....	4 6 3	
———, Lieutenant S. C., of 2nd E. B. Fusiliers	6 Mar. 54	.....	
———, Captain E. W.	2 Sept. 51	184 9 3	
French, J. G.	.....	50 13 10	
Frushard, Lieutenant-Colonel James	30 Oct. 48	15 12 7	
Fulton, Captain G. W. W.	.....	370 14 5	

G.

Gerrard, Mrs. M. A.	.....	51 11 11	
Gibson, Mrs. Sophia	4 Dec. 37	185 0 0	
———, W.	.....	2 4 7	
Gilbert, James	3 Aug. 35	13 8 9	
Glomier, M. S.	6 April 35	3 3 1	
Goluckmoney Raur	.....	.....	
Gomes, Mrs. M.	.....	.....	
Gonsalves, Mrs. A. M. B.	.....	9 12 6	
Goons, Miss Mary	30 Dec. 34	102 4 2	
Gordon, Captain J.	25 April 37	.....	
Graham, John	27 Dec. 25	.....	
———, Robert	23 July 55	411 14 8	
———, R. B.	3 Feb. 47	.....	
Grant, William (Auditor)	3 April 47	5 4 5	
Gregorie, Miss Julia	.....	.....	
Grenon, Captain F. J.	30 Mar. 30	1 4 10	
Griffiths, Lieutenant T. E.			

H.

Hall, H.	27 Feb. 43	.....	
Hamilton, Lieutenant F. W.	.....	.....	
Hampton, John	7 Aug. 48	.....	
Handscomb, Brigadier-General J. H.	28 Mar. 58	45 4 9	
Harcourt, Lieutenant Henry	18 Sept. 48	.....	
Hardwick, Captain Thomas	22 Oct. 41	2 15 10	
———, Major-General Thomas	Ditto	37 9 3	
Hart, Captain and Brevet-Major S.	9 Nov. 40	.....	
Hartley, Mrs. E.	16 Jan. 37	8 13 4	
Hay, Brevet-Captain E.	18 June 44	.....	
——, Captain J. (Mariner)	13 Oct. 40	.....	
Haynes, Assistant Surgeon William	24 Oct. 53	.....	
Heather, Mrs. E.,—account of legatees of Mathew Cranenburgh	.....	222 1 3	
Heffernan, R.	Taken charge 8 July 58	26 11 4	
Hemming, Captain F.	24 Sept 28	1 14 3	
Henderson, Lieutenant D.	Taken charge 2 Oct. 58	379 4 0	
Hickie, Michael	2 May 37	.....	
Hickman, Mrs. M. A.	Taken charge 7 Jan 57	17 0 4	
Higgins, Mrs. Amelia,—legacy to the beggars of Chunar	13 Oct. 62	50 0 0	
Hill, J. M.	9 July 55	311 5 5	
Hindmarsh, Captain J.	Taken charge in 1839	.....	
Hodges, Mrs. S.	Taken charge	3 8 9	
Hogg, Andrew,—share account of James Hogg	13 July 60	138 6 9	
Horn, P. S.	22 Aug. 56	114 15 11	
Hopkins, Captain P.	19 Dec. 43	.....	
Hore, Major W., of Her Majesty's 67th Foot	12 Jan. 35	11 5 9	
Howard, Captain W. H.	.....	10 8 8	
Howe, T. S. C.	.....	29 0 11	

E.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
H.		
Howell, Captain W. R. H. J.	5 Dec. 58	179 11 0
Hughes, Mr. John	1 Oct. 23	.....
———, Captain E. J.	17 Jan. 59	17 6 8
Humfreys, Captain R. A.	.....	8 5 4
Hunt, J.	Taken charge 22 Aug. 57	14 6 3
Hutchings, Lieutenant G.	14 July 40	.....
Hutchinson, Lieutenant B. M.	15 July 50	84 0 3
Hutchison, Lieutenant P. G.	8 Oct. 60	.....
I.		
Inhoff, Charles	10 May 25	308 5 8
Irwin, J. A.	29 June 30	147 1 6
J.		
Jackson, Captain A.	2 June 40	.....
———, Mrs. C.	Taken charge 24 Feb. 58	191 8 9
Jaley Syrang	Taken charge 30 Sept. 56	21 15 10
James, Lieutenant J. T.	.....	32 13 4
———, Mrs. M.	.....	215 13 5
Jenkins, E. W.	17 Dec. 41	3 2 0
Jerdan, G. C.	.....	36 3 1
Johnson, Major J.	3 Feb. 40	38 4 8
———, Colonel J. M.	23 Sept. 34	67 7 6
Johnston, George	.....	.....
Jones G.	.....	204 8 11

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
K.		
Kadar Hussain, Khan Bahadoor, Nawab Meer	12 Sept. 37	337 12 10
Kauntze, Julia	29 Oct. 49	.....
Keiller, Major D. C.	9 Sept. 51	8 1 10
Kenderdine, D.	25 Jan. 36	6 11 1
Kennedy, Sergeant D.	3 May 45	3 13 10
Kerr, W. D.	.....	18 8 6
Keymer, James	22 April 33	183 3 3
Kirk, Mrs. C. L.	.....	113 7 6
Kristomoney Dossee, Sreemutty	.....	.....
Kootubooddeen, Prince	.....	78 12 8
L.		
Lambert, Lieutenant J.	1 June 47	.....
———, J. C.	24 Nov. 45	.....
———, Lieutenant P. C.	8 Feb. 47	.....
Landers, J. H.	7 June 42	1 4 4
Lane, W.	.....	3 7 3
——, Thomas	.....	272 9 2
Larke,—	Taken charge 4 Oct. 59	165 2 3
Lawrance, E. C.	4 June 42	25 4 4
———, T. J.	Taken charge 27 Mar. 59	88 3 11
Lawrie, A.	6 May 45	2 5 6
LeFevre, Major-General P.	13 Mar. 46	59 8 4
LeFraper, E.	Taken charge 1 Nov. 53	336 13 4
LeVade, Mrs. Mary	.....	.....
Lindsay, G.	Taken charge 2 Oct. 50	16 1 9

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
L.		
Ling, Trooper Thomas	Taken charge 15 Dec. 60	156 11 0
Lockhart, Major R. A.	Taken charge 3 Nov. 48	.....
Long, Lieutenant E.	12 Oct. 38	11 2 7
M.		
Mabert, W. T.	.....	85 14 4
Macalister, Major-General K.	17 Oct. 37	.....
Maconachie, H. D. M.	.....	.....
Maconochie, D. S.	.....	180 13 8
Macdonald, Alexander	15 Sept. 40	16 10 8
———, Major R. D. H.	.....	7 9 8
Macdonnel, Mrs. H.	Taken charge 16 Dec. 56	39 0 5
McFarquhar, Major H.	.....	14 10 8
McGregor, Brevet-Captain A. N. M.	3 Nov. 46	.....
McGowan, Ensign S.	16 Sept. 34	13 12 11
McHardy, Captain James	11 Aug. 34	.....
McHarg, Captain James	.....	.....
McKenly, Captain C. B.	21 Nov. 42	6 15 4
McLanders, Sergeant T. M.	Taken charge 29 Nov. 58	90 11 2
Mackenzie, Alexander	10 Sept. 34	10 8 6
———, Captain George	31 Mar. 45	.....
———, Lieutenant G. S.	27 Nov. 37	11 10 7
———, Dr. H.	26 Jan. 35	1 10 10
Mackinnon, C.	12 Mar. 44	63 2 0
———, Miss J.,—personalty account	29 Mar. 49	127 11 1
McLeod, J.	.....	2 4 0
———, Dr. B. W.	23 Dec. 56	15 8 0
McPherson, Ensign A. G.	.....	.....

Macsween, Lieutenant H. D.	.....	16	0	0	Nicollee, Colonel P.	30 June 34	33	13	6	Reeves, George	14 Oct. 33	4	4	10
Madden, Mrs. C.	18 Feb. 42	5	13	0	Norton, Mrs. E.	3 April 37	18	10	8	Rees, Lieutenant W. E.	2 April 38	54	7	7
Madub Doss, *alias* Madoo Mistry	Taken charge 6 April 58	163	14	2	——, account of legacy for Mr. and Mrs. Benoist	3 April 57	328	15	10	Repton, Ensign H. T.	17 Aug. 41	.....		
Maelzer, Mrs. Amelia	Taken charge 14 Sept. 49	.....			Nott, Major-General Sir William	24 April 41	4	11	11	Richardt, L.	.....	4	5	4
Maghoo, Mrs. Catherine	17 Dec. 41	3	7	4						Robertson, Captain C. (Mariner)	7 Mar. 32	.....		
Magnay, Lieutenant C.	Taken charge 10 May 56	.....			O.					——, Colonel J.	16 Mar. 35	.....		
Mahon, Mrs. Mary Ann	16 May 37	25	7	11	Ogilvy, Lieutenant A. B.	17 Nov. 37	2	11	4	Robinson, George	11 Mar. 36	7	11	5
Malchus, P. I.	.....	.....			Oliver, Captain James	2 Oct. 44	3	3	16	——, Lieutenant D.	23 Mar. 35	1	11	3
Mansfield, James	.....	11	9	0	Ousely, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R.	8 April 50	16	14	8	Rogers, George	8 Feb. 45	41	0	10
Marcus, C. P.	.....	2	14	8	Ovenstone, Captain D.	23 Mar. 43	.....			—— Dr. W. H.	20 Sept. 36	5	6	4
——, J. P., Senior	27 July 58	58	1	2						Rolland, Assistant Surgeon P.,—legacy account of the widow of the deceased	1 Dec. 58	50	0	0
——, J. P., Junior	18 June 50	35	5	8	P.					Rees, David	Taken charge in 1848	.....		
Marshall, C. A.	19 Aug. 56	181	9	8						Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel H.	5 Nov. 38	13	9	10
Martin, Lieutenant R.	14 Aug. 43	.....			Paschal, Mrs. A., or Nayrah	1 Dec. 57	253	6	10	Rothney, Assistant Surgeon J. H.	31 Oct. 43	.....		
Mason, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain G. H. M.	3 Nov. 58	12	14	2	Paterson, Dr. J. J.	18 Dec. 27	.....			Rowarth, Mark	28 Dec. 30	7	1	0
Maule, Lieutenant R.	.....	.....			Paton, Captain John	14 Nov. 42	11	2	5	Roy, Captain Peter	5 July 41	.....		
Mavor, Captain G.	19 Jan. 35	8	2	6	Pattenson, Charles	6 Feb. 35	10	8	6	Roshworth, Mrs. E.	.....	34	10	10
Maxwell, Dr. Charles	30 Jan. 44	164	0	5	——, John	13 June 51	.....			Ruspini, Ensign W. B.	.....	12	6	6
——, Brigadier-Colonel W. G.	19 Aug. 56	2	8	5	Payne, Mrs. E.	21 Oct. 51	.....			Ryder, Major C.	7 July 34	53	15	7
May, Captain J. F.	11 Mar. 36	101	11	9	——, M.	27 Dec. 42	34	11	9	S.				
Melville, J.	.....	6	14	8	Pearson, D.	.....	44	4	10	Sandford, E. M.	8 Dec. 41	5	3	8
Michie, Jonathan	Taken charge in 1841	8	11	4	Peckett, Colonel James	8 April 39	13	8	5	Sargent, Captain W.	23 Nov. 30	53	6	3
Mill, Captain and Brevet-Major J.	5 April 29	8	0	0	Penny, Mrs. Margaret	.....	25	14	11	Scott, Bazar Sergeant James	.....	.....		
Miller, Mrs. A.	.....	9	5	8	Perron, General C.	.....	12	8	6	Seaner, William, *alias* W. D.	21 Dec. 35	6	15	4
Mills, John	.....	4	1	11	Pew, Colonel P. L.	23 Mar. 60	53	2	1	Seelar, Sahib	Taken charge 6 Dec. 60	63	13	0
Mitford, Robert	3 Aug. 41	.....			Peychers, A.	8 Oct. 41	7	10	10	Seers, Master F.	.....	2	15	9
Money, Captain James	21 Nov. 55	.....			Phillips, Captain R. H.	16 June 34	17	13	9	Seton, A.,—on account mural tablet	.....	6	1	7
Monk, Pay-Master R.	14 Dec. 41	.....			Phipps, Lieutenant W. F.	.....	.....			Shaw, Jessina Rosa	Sept. 34	1	15	11
Mooney, W.	Taken charge 6 April 59	42	10	11	Pigou, William	29 Jan. 51	.....			Sheriff, M.	30 Sept. 34	.....		
More, E.	Taken charge 7 Oct. 58	61	10	5	Poole, G. H. M.	Taken charge 23 Oct. 56	52	3	3	Sinion, P.	Taken charge 28 Nov. 59	142	3	0
Morgan, Dr. John	22 Nov. 58	446	14	4	Poran, Hammerman	14 Aug. 49	67	6	5	Smith, J. F. (Mariner)	12 July 53	.....		
Morris, Mrs. Ann	.....	3	8	11	Price, Joseph	Taken charge	9	7	11	——, Captain J. H.	21 Dec. 41	.....		
Morton, Revd. William	23 Feb. 58	5	13	11	——, Captain J.	6 Sept. 56	40	15	11	——, Captain M.	.....	3	7	2
Muir, M. F.	.....	4	2	3	Priest, Pensioner Bombardier O.	.....	.....			——, William	.....	4	3	7
Mundy, Henry	16 Jan. 57	.....			Pronje, Monsieur J. L.	5 Nov. 45	4	15	3	——, William, Attorney's Clerk	.....	.....		
Munro, W. R.	27 Mar. 37	172	8	10	Pugh, Hugh	24 June 23	10	13	6	——, W. B.	Taken charge before 1838	25	9	11
Munroud, T.	Taken charge 24 June 58	93	9	2	Pyne, Lieutenant A. T.	Taken charge				——, Ensign W. J.	17 Feb. 46	.....		
Murton, C. C.	Taken charge 13 June 57	63	8	10	——, John	22 April 65	162	6	5	——, William T.	13 May 34	29	1	4
N.					R.					——, John	.....	.....		
Narain Chund Sett	.....	.....			Ragen, Mrs. E.	21 Dec. 61	150	0	0	——, J. T.	Taken charge 25 Oct. 58	22	10	11
Nepean, F.	14 Oct. 33	2	4	6	Ravenscroft, Mrs. J.,—legacy account of G. Stagg	12 June 57	69	0	0	Sparks, Mrs. Mary	17 Nov. 41	4	11	5
Nevell, Charles	14 Oct. 33	2	5	8	Rawlins, Lieutenant-Colonel J.	.....	.....			Spencer, Dr. T. K.	20 Sept. 36	4	15	4
Newton, Assistant Surgeon C.	2 Aug. 36	4	1	3						Spear, Dr. R.	.....	15	0	6

E.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Cash. Rs. A. P.
S.		
Stanley, Charles Hatfield	Taken charge 11 May 59	6 6 1
Stewart, Colonel B.	21 Dec. 30	89 11 4
——, Major-General Robert	7 Aug. 38	.....
Stoliery, H., *alias* C. Knight	Taken charge 13 Jan. 60	59 4 5
Stratton, Assistant Surgeon A.	4 Dec. 37	2 6 11
Strettel, C. G.	Taken charge 11 June 60	48 8 0
Stuart, James	31 Dec. 38	8 15 4
Sturt, T. L. N.	.....	80 11 0
Sumbhoo Persaud Bhuckett	18 July 56	41 9 11
T.		
Takoor Tewary, Jemadar	Taken charge 6 May 57	30 9 7
Tapley, Lieutenant R.	6 Mar. 16	.....
Taylor, Mrs. M. M., *alias* Dhermainville	1 June 41	.....
Thomas, John	.....	.....
——, Major General L.	.....	251 7 5
——, Joseph	29 Oct. 57	181 14 0
Thompson, William	5 June 40	.....
Thomson, Captain M. A. F.	.....	25 2 2
Tombe, Lieutenant Thomas	30 Dec. 53	.....
Tod, J. O.	13 Aug. 41	71 10 2
T.		
Torrens, H. W.	14 Sept. 52	20 4 6
Townshend, W.	23 Dec. 63	367 9 8
Tregear, V.	21 Sept. 48	69 14 4
Trevor, Brevet-Captain R. S.	25 April 43	4 13 10
Turnbull, Dr. David	30 Sept. 34	.....
Turner, Mrs. Frances	26 Jan. 53	.....
Tweddle, Revd. W.	7 Jan. 33	8 12 2
Tytler, Lieutenant A. F.	7 Sept. 32	1 5 7
V.		
VanVoorst, G.	.....	.....
Veal, Dr. William	25 June 50	.....
W.		
Waddilove, J.	21 Mar. 36	29 10 10
Walker, J.	18 Feb. 59	161 15 7
Wallace, D.	.....	36 15 8
Walsh, F. C.	Taken charge 18 May 60	64 6 4
Wallis, R. R.	.....	105 14 3
Walter, Dr. Hopkins	2 May 37	.....
Ward, Lieutenant E. B.	.....	75 9 8
W.		
Warde, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur	27 Aug. 39	57 6 7
Webster, J. (Mariner)	6 Dec. 44	132 15 8
Welland, Captain W. P.	22 Aug. 48	10 13 5
Wellesley, Gerald	7 Nov. 34	166 5 3
Wesmacott, Captain G. E., of 37th Native Infantry	2 Dec. 45	4 1 8
White, Mrs. E.	29 July 38	49 10 4
——, Henry	Taken charge 22 April 65	27 11 0
Williamson, Brigadier G.	7 Mar. 42	.....
Wingrave, Lieutenant J. H.	18 Dec. 36	56 10 0
Wishart, William	.....	.....
Wollocombe, Captain Thomas	.....	4 12 2
Wood, Captain B.	.....	2 15 0
——, Captain D. P.	17 Oct. 37	7 8 7
——, Lieutenant-Colonel S.	16 Nov. 30	27 11 8
Woodburn, Captain J.	13 Jan. 45	4 1 3
Wray, Dr. O.	.....	20 9 0
Wright, A.	15 Feb. 42	10 11 11
Wynch, P. M.	8 June 41	27 1 4
Wynne, R. O.	10 June 34	32 2 3
Y.		
Young, Captain M.	22 Dec. 34	4 5 5
——, Captain P. A.	.....	2 12 0

E. E.

CALCUTTA, *the 30th June* 1875. (576—1) F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator-General.*

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 6 of 1876.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 29th January 1876.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
and
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved that the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the question of the constitution of the Municipality be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the draft clauses prepared by the Committee. When he brought before the Council the draft report of the Select Committee to amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta, he said that, having carefully considered the relative advantages of having elective members of the Corporation as against the appointment of these members by the Government, and having regard to

the peculiar circumstances of Calcutta, he had arrived at the opinion that the Corporation, consisting of members appointed by Government, would probably work better, and be found more efficient than a Corporation elected by the people. He further said that if the Calcutta of to-day were compared with the Calcutta of some ten years ago, he thought that the persons who were most adverse to the present system of the municipal constitution of the city could not but agree that the improvements accomplished by the Justices as at present constituted were such as would have been difficult to have been attained, or, if they had been attained, could not have been better done by any other body whether elected or not. From what had since transpired in the public newspapers, and also from discussions in the Council, speaking for himself individually, he saw no reason to depart from the opinion he then gave. However, many members of the Council were of a different opinion; and it was decided to let the sections bearing upon the constitution of the Municipality stand over, and only take into consideration the other sections with regard to the executive organization of the Municipality.

We came now to the consideration of the clauses of the Bill which had a direct bearing upon the constitution, and which the Council referred back to the Select Committee for consideration; and they had drawn out a report and draft sections to introduce into Calcutta the elective system. In accordance with the instructions they had received, the Select Committee had drafted clauses which were calculated to meet the objects the Council had in view.

The general scheme now proposed by the Select Committee was—1st, that the town should be divided into 18 wards, conterminous with the existing police sections; 2nd, that the Corporation of Calcutta should consist of 72 members, of which 54 should be elected by the rate-payers and tax-payers of the city, with the qualification that every person who desired a vote should have paid during the preceding year not less than Rs. 25 in the way of rates and taxes; the qualification for persons desirous of becoming members of the Corporation being that they should pay Rs. 100—rates only, not taxes—for the year 1875.

With a view to secure all classes of the community being fairly represented on the Corporation, the Committee had proposed that they should lay down the number of Hindus and Mahommedans, and persons of other nationalities, who should be appointed as members of the Corporation. What they had suggested to the Council was that out of 54 members to be elected by the people, 27 should be Hindus, 9 Mahommedans, and 18 persons other than Mahommedans and Hindus. Eighteen members of the Municipality should be appointed by Government; of which 9 members should be Hindus or Mahommedans at the pleasure of Government, and the remaining 9 persons of other nationalities,—Europeans, Armenians, Jews, Parsees, &c. This, in the opinion of the Committee, would secure all members of the community being fairly represented.

As the clauses of the Bill were likely to give rise to considerable discussion, he thought it was useless taking up their time now; and he would endeavour to answer or explain any objections that would be raised when the clauses came on for consideration.

Sections 1 to 4 were agreed to.

Section 5 declared the number of Commissioners to be elected and their nationalities.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brookes said, this appeared to him to be one of the most important sections of the report of the Committee. There were two matters in this section which occurred to him as well worthy the consideration of the Council. One was the proportion of the nationalities of the gentlemen who were to be elected and to compose the Corporation. The numbers were—27 Hindus, 9 Mahommedans, and 18 of other nationalities. He wished to speak more particularly in reference to the 18 members put down as representing all other nationalities in the Corporation, which would include English in its widest sense, Scotch, Jews, Armenians, and so forth. He was inclined to think that, considering the important bodies which these nationalities represented in Calcutta, 18 was not a sufficient number to represent them in the Corporation. That was of course for the Council to decide; but he merely threw it out as a suggestion worthy of the consideration of the Council.

There was another point in the section, and that was the qualification of members, namely, the paying of *rates*. He thought that would exclude many Europeans, that is, many of those who were included in the 18 of other nationalities, inasmuch as many of them lived in clubs, chummeries, and boarding-houses; and simply because they did not pay rates, they would be disqualified from being members of the Corporation. He would therefore suggest that the words "or taxes" be added, which would bring these gentlemen within the number of those qualified to represent various communities. He suggested that the number of 25 would not be out of proportion for persons representing those interests; that would leave 29 members out of 54 to represent Hindus and Mahomedans, which, in the same proportion as that given in the section, would give 22 Hindus and 7 Mahommedans. He thought that that proportion would meet the case.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said, the principle on which these sections were based, he might say, affected the success of the whole scheme, and he was of opinion that it was a principle which had the character of dictating to the electors whom they should elect, and would not leave them freedom of choice. He quite appreciated the liberality of the Government in conceding to the rate-payers the right of election. But if he understood the wishes of the Government rightly, it was this, that the electors should have a full and unrestricted liberty of electing whomsoever they chose, and not that the Government should tell them that in particular wards they should elect particular men to represent their interests. It was true that at the outset the Government should reserve to themselves some power of nominating members of the Corporation, and for that reason one-fourth of the members was left to the nomination of the Government. But with regard to the three-fourths, he humbly thought that full liberty should be given to the rate-payers to elect those in whom they might have the greatest confidence, be they Hindus, Mahommedans, Europeans, Jews, or Parsees. He would ask the Council to consider what would be the position of a ward for which the Government should declare that the electors should elect a Hindu if they did not find a competent Hindu to fill the office. They might have greater confidence in some European or Mahommedan, but under the law they would be driven to elect some Hindu, or should forego the right of election altogether. This, he considered, was not election, but dictation. The Government dictated that they should elect a man of this nationality or that, or should go without the right of election. That was not in consonance with the spirit in which this measure had been conceived. He therefore held that the proportions of nationalities provided in the section was not quite in accordance with the principle of the Bill. He admitted that the circumstances of Calcutta were peculiar; that there existed in this city a varied community with conflicting interests, but not always he hoped so. The working of the existing Municipality had shown that the interests of all classes of rate-payers were identical, and that they had one common object in view, *viz.* the good of the town. If, then, it were left to the good sense and judgment of the electors to elect representatives according to their own knowledge of persons competent to discharge the duties of Municipal Commissioner, it would accomplish the object aimed at. Entertaining that opinion, he would submit that the clause relating to proportion be omitted altogether, and that the electors be left entirely free to elect whomsoever they might think fit. It might be said that the larger number of rate-payers being Hindus, they would flood or swamp the Corporation; that was to say, the majority of persons elected would probably be Hindus, and that other sections of the community would be over-ridden. He did not think that that would be the case. For his own part he thought that the Hindus were well aware that they had to learn a good deal from Europeans, and that, in the matter of municipal management, they by themselves could not do much. United with Europeans, they could do a great deal, but single-handed the Hindus were too weak. So he did not believe that the result would be in the direction apprehended.

Then, again, he fully subscribed to the remarks which were made by his hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Brookes) as to the desirability of raising the number of those persons who should not be Hindus or Mahommedans. But there ought to be some principle on which the proportion should be regulated. If, as he understood, the object of the principle on which this clause was based was

that there should be representatives who had a stake in the city, and that therefore persons paying rates only should be considered eligible for election, if that was to be the real principle upon which election was to be based, then the Council should consider which portion of the community had the greatest stake in the town. He was sorry that this question was raised, but it could not be avoided if the rule of proportion were laid down. It was an invidious question, but he could not help alluding to it. If it were left entirely to the judgment of the rate-payers to elect whomsoever they thought fit, that question would not arise. Considering, then, the comparative stake which the several sections of the community had in the town, he thought the Council ought to regulate the rule of proportion accordingly.

With regard to the qualification of persons to be elected, his hon'ble friend had already anticipated him: in fact they had dwelt upon that point in their joint dissent. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had already given notice of a motion that the payment of taxes should be included in the qualification of persons to be elected; and he had also given notice of another motion that the qualification of Rs. 100 should be reduced to Rs. 50. And here he should state, for the information of the Council, that in Select Committee he did not object to Rs. 100. But it had since been represented to him by native gentlemen that the qualification of Rs. 100 was too high, considering the peculiar position in which educated native gentlemen, who would probably be most competent to discharge the duties under the law, were placed. He believed it would be admitted that it was in the highest degree desirable that the intelligence of the town should be fairly represented in the municipal body; and it was thought that the qualification of Rs. 100 in the payment of rates would be too high, and would exclude a large number of the educated natives from coming forward. Perhaps it would be convenient to discuss that amendment after the general principle of the clauses was disposed of.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT enquired, if the hon'ble member voted for the omission of the first part of section 5, what would he say to Section 3, which provided that out of 18 members appointed by the Government, not less than one-half should be Hindus or Mahommedans: he presumed that in that case the hon'ble member would leave the choice of the Government unrestricted.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he would leave it entirely to the discretion of the Government to appoint Hindus, Mahommedans, or Europeans, as it might think fit.

THE HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said he was quite prepared to admit that it was a very difficult task to lay down in the way the Committee had done the proportion of the members of the different nationalities to represent the rate-payers. However, he might say that it was absolutely necessary to do so, otherwise the inevitable result would be that nearly all the members of the Corporation would be Hindus, and the Mahommedans, Europeans, and other nationalities would not be fairly represented. He agreed with the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Brookes) that objection might perhaps be taken to the small number of 18 being allotted to nationalities other than Hindus and Mahommedans. Of course it might be that many of these 18 would be Armenians, Jews, and persons other than Europeans. But it must be borne in mind that the population of Calcutta consisted of communities and persons of all nationalities. The foreign community of Calcutta consisted of only about 24,000 or 25,000 souls; consequently, taking the whole population at 450,000, it struck him in drafting the sections that the number he gave (18) was very fair, having regard to the very small number of persons other than Hindus or Mahommedans residing in Calcutta. If the proportion of 18 was raised to 25, and we adhered to the principle that the Government was to dictate to the wards the number of each nationality which was to be elected by that particular ward, then we had to face this difficulty, that we should be calling upon Natives, Mahommedans, and Hindus to return European members. It might be said, generally, that in all Calcutta there were only four wards where Europeans resided,—the wards south of Dhurrumtollah Street, and perhaps a portion in Old Court House Street. The idea of the Select Committee was that these four wards should each be called upon to return four members of nationalities

other than Hindus or Mahommedans, leaving it to one of the other wards to return two members of this class. The remaining 12 wards would return entirely Hindus or Mahommedans, as it was supposed they would be able to select from amongst the native community persons who were in every way qualified to represent their interests. If, however, we increased that number to 25, Government would be compelled to call upon the wards occupied exclusively by natives to return Europeans, which was a somewhat anomalous position to assign to them. He would here remark that from the census of Calcutta, the number of Hindus appeared to be about 290,000 or 300,000; the Mahommedan population about 133,000. But although the Mahommedan population was a little less than one-half of the Hindu population, yet the intelligent portion of the community was chiefly found amongst the Hindus and not the Mahommedans. And although we had a large number of Mahommedans, they were mostly composed of the poorer classes, and probably very few of them would be entitled to vote for men to represent them in the Corporation. Consequently we might assume that nearly all of the rate-payers who would return members would be Hindus. For that reason the proportion of 9 Mahommedans to 27 Hindus had been given.

His Honor the President observed that on a question of this kind, if the members approved, he would propose merely to take a provisional decision,—to take the sense of the Council on the proposed sections, with the proviso that such decision should not in any way bar the right of any member to bring forward amendments at a future meeting. He would first put the proposition, should the Bill lay down any specific proportion of nationalities amongst the members of the Corporation or not?

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg would suggest that if the Council were very strongly opposed to any proportion of nationalities, the number of members to be appointed by the Government should be increased to 24, leaving 48 to be elected.

His Honor the President remarked that the alternative put forward by the hon'ble mover of the Bill was that which His Honor suggested on the 27th November last. He would call the recollection of the Council to what he said then:—

"After much reflection, it appears to me that the best number I can suggest is sixty. Out of these, at least forty, or two-thirds, should, in my opinion, be elected, and the remaining one-third be appointed by Government. But whether the proportion should be one-third or some less proportion than that, say one-fourth, would depend on the decision that is arrived at as to whether certain thanas should be obliged to return European representatives. If that exception were not allowed, and if it were possible that all the representatives elected would be natives, then I think it would be necessary to give Government the power of appointing such European (official or non-official) gentlemen as it may see fit. In that case the number should be at least one-third to be appointed by the Government. But if, on the other hand, that exception were allowed, and a positive chance be given to the Europeans in the European quarter to be elected representatives, then I think it will be sufficient for the Government to have the power of appointing either one-third or one fourth; then it would be able to select perhaps certain officials who, from their position in the town, are peculiarly qualified to be Commissioners, or certain European non-official gentlemen, or also certain native gentlemen of rank and position."

In reference to what had fallen from hon'ble members, the first point on which he should ask the provisional decision of the Council was whether there should be a proportion of nationalities laid down by the law or not. If the Council decided that there should not be any proportion of nationalities, then the question would arise as to whether the proportion of members to be appointed by the Government should not be increased. He might say that in so far as he could perceive, it was not a matter which very much concerned the Government; either plan was quite feasible; that was to say, you might have a section as now drafted, prescribing the proportion of nationalities by law, or you might omit any such dictation by law, and then increase the proportion of members to be appointed by the Government, and leave a discretion to the Government to appoint whom they thought fit. This was exactly one of those provisions on which it appeared to His Honor that the Council should be able to give their decision. He thought it would be admitted by the majority at least of the Council that if you did not lay down any proportion of

nationalities, then you must give to Government such a proportion of appointed members as would give Government the means of rectifying the balance if necessary; and the question would be whether the proportion of appointed members should be one-fourth or one-third. Hon'ble members would see that if you only allowed one-fourth to be appointed by Government, and the remaining three-fourths to be elected without restriction of choice, then it would leave a very narrow margin to rectify the balance. But if you allowed one-third to be appointed, there was no doubt that that proportion would give the opportunity of rectifying the balance, supposing any rectification were necessary.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought that the proportion of one-fourth would leave a sufficient margin; but if the Government thought one-fourth not a sufficient proportion, he would leave it to the discretion of the Government to appoint one-third.

After some further conversation, the question that the first six lines of section 5 (declaring the proportion of nationalities) be omitted, was put and agreed to, and the motion to increase the number of nominated members from 18 to 24, or from one-fourth to one-third, was also carried.

The HON'BLE MR. BROOKES's motion to include "taxes" in the qualification for election as a member of the Corporation was agreed to; and the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL's amendment to reduce the qualification for membership from the payment of Rs. 100 rates and taxes to Rs. 50 was negatived.

The section as amended was then agreed to.

Section 6 provided that in the case of partnership firms, or joint undivided families, the Chairman should decide which of the members of the firm or family was eligible for election.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL enquired whether it was clear that the Chairman's decision as to which member of a firm or joint undivided family should be included in the list was open to an appeal before a stipendiary Magistrate, for if it were not so, he would move that the words "subject to an appeal under Section 12" be added to the section.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL believed that the decision of the Chairman would be open to appeal; there might, however, be a doubt in the matter, and he therefore thought the words proposed should be inserted.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT thought it would be very difficult for a Magistrate to adjudicate upon the Chairman's decision in a matter of this kind. If for instance the Chairman had to decide between three brothers, one of whom might be old and disabled, another very sickly, and the third a man of ability and energy, he would probably exercise his discretion by entering the name of the most able man of the family. That was exactly a sort of question which the Chairman would be best qualified to decide. Suppose the Chairman's decision was appealable to the Magistrate, would the family itself like to have the merits and demerits of its members argued before the Magistrate? HIS HONOR believed not. It was a kind of administrative question, and partly a personal question, which he thought ought not to be appealable to a Magistrate.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that if the Magistrate found no good ground for interfering with the Chairman's decision, most probably he would not interfere with the decision passed.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER believed that, under ordinary circumstances, the members of a family would agree in naming their representative; but if they could not agree, he thought the Chairman should decide for them, and his decision should not be appealable.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted that the object of the law, as HIS HONOR had often told them, was to provide for extreme cases. If for instance the Chairman should not accept the representative named by the family, but nominate some other member of the family, would not the members of the family have a right to appeal?

The HON'BLE MR. BELL thought that no appeal should lie from the Chairman's decision. The best plan would be to allow the members of the joint family to nominate their own representative; and if they could not agree,

the family should not be permitted to avail themselves of the privilege conceded by this section.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG remarked that in every case an inquiry would have to be held as to who were the members of a joint undivided family. It must be an arbitrary provision of law. The point had been very carefully considered in Committee, and they had found it very difficult to provide any satisfactory solution of the question. He would prefer giving an appeal to a Magistrate as the simplest way of deciding the question: it would enable the Magistrate to rectify any mistakes which the Chairman might make. That, he believed, was the intention of the Committee.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER thought there would be so many cases in which there would be no doubt and no dispute as to which member of a firm or joint undivided family should be taken as the representative, that we should give the members of the family the privilege of nominating a member where they did agree. Then in the cases in which there was doubt or dispute as to which member should be nominated, he thought that the Chairman should have the power of selecting the person who should represent the firm or family. That would prevent litigation. There should, he thought, be no appeal from an executive inquiry such as this.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER'S proposal was then put and negatived.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL'S amendment to insert the words "subject to an appeal under Section 12" was agreed to, and the section as amended was passed.

Sections 7, 8, and 9 were agreed to.

Section 10 having been read—

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved that this Section and the following be taken together. Section 10 required electors or persons qualified to be elected to apply to the Chairman of the Commissioners for registration of their names as voters or persons qualified to be elected, and then the Chairman would insert their names and publish the list. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would move the omission of Sections 10 and 11 and the substitution of the following:—

"As soon as possible after the commencement of this Act, and subsequently on or before the first day of March in each year, a list of the persons qualified to vote at any election, and also a list of the persons qualified to be elected as Commissioners of the town, shall be prepared, printed, and affixed by the Chairman of the Commissioners in some conspicuous place in or near his office, and at the Police Station of each of the wards, or at some other conspicuous place in each of the said wards; and the Chairman shall forthwith give notice of such publication in one English and one vernacular newspaper published within the town; and the said list shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times of the day for fifteen days after the date of the publication of such notice.

"The Chairman shall be at liberty at any time to revise the said lists for the purpose of removing therefrom the name of any person not duly qualified and erroneously entered therein, or of recording the name of any person duly qualified and erroneously omitted therefrom."

He might mention, for the information of the Council, that this was a section which had been originally agreed to by the Select Committee at the first stage of their deliberations; but the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, who was also the Chairman of the Justices, informed the Committee that it would be practically impossible for him to prepare correct lists with the materials at his disposal, and he thought it therefore necessary that voters should be required to send in their names, and he should then prepare a list from the applications so registered. Now, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted that if any one was in a position to prepare a correct list, or an approximately correct one, it was the Chairman of the Justices. He had the machinery at his command, which ought to enable him to know which of the rate-payers were eligible to act as electors or to be elected. The provision which BABOO KRISTODAS PAL recommended was taken from the Bombay Act; and if in Bombay such a section worked successfully, he did not see why it would not work equally well here. The Chairman said that many houses in the town stood in the names of persons who were dead, and that therefore it was impossible for him to obtain the names of those who were actually now the owners of property or actual rate-payers. Supposing that the procedure which

the hon'ble mover recommended, and which was embodied in the Bill, was accepted, it would not obviate the trouble the Chairman would have to incur in any case. Suppose a person sent in his application to the effect that he was qualified to vote. The Chairman must satisfy himself that he was a rate-payer, and paid Rs. 25 annually; and if the Chairman could not find his name in the assessment books, he must institute independent enquiries, either from the Collector's rate books, or from the books of the assessing or some other officer at his disposal. In either case enquiry must be made. But if an elector were required to send in his application for the registration of his name, practically the new machinery would be brought to a dead-lock. Considering the peculiar circumstances of native society, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not hesitate to say that there were many persons who would not trouble themselves to exercise the new privilege. If they, on the other hand, came to know that the published lists contained their names, and they were recorded as voters, they would doubtless exercise the franchise; but he did not know that there would be many persons who would take any trouble before they knew that their names were entered in the list. The Chairman would perhaps have to go over the same thing twice if he had to receive names from applicants. First, he must satisfy himself that the names borne on the assessment lists were not correct; and secondly, that the application made was correct. It would be much better, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought, if the Chairman took the initiative, prepared the lists and published them throughout the town, and invited persons to make any objections they might have, before the electors were furnished with voting papers. As the system had worked fairly, as he was informed, in Bombay, he thought it ought to be adopted in Calcutta.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that he regretted he could not accept the amendment which had just been moved, for the reason that it would be practically impossible for the executive to carry on the work proposed by the amendment. The hon'ble mover of the amendment knew better than any one that in the Northern part of the town most of the property, he might say, was registered in the names of persons who were not actual owners. It belonged mostly to Hindu families, who, to prevent dissension and to avoid disputes, allowed property to stand in the names of their ancestors; and the Justices never considered themselves justified in changing the names of the proprietors of houses, except upon the application of persons in whose possession the property was. The consequence was that the property remained registered in most cases in the names of deceased persons. They sent bills to the houses, and payment was made in the name of the person in whose name the property stood registered. Consequently it was absolutely impossible for the Chairman to prepare a list of persons in the town who had, during the year preceding, paid Rs. 25 in rates and taxes. The plan proposed to be adopted was that the persons who desired to avail themselves of the privilege of the franchise given to them in the Bill, should come forward and say that they were proprietors or occupiers of such and such a house, and that they had, during the preceding year, paid rates and taxes amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 25. They would then be called upon to prove their qualification, and the proof would be that they would have to produce receipts for the money they had paid during the year. These receipts would then be compared with the registers in the office, from which lists would be made. He would ask the Council not to impose upon the executive a duty which, he felt certain, it would not be possible for them to carry out in an efficient manner.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, if he understood the matter rightly, there would be this objection to the adoption of the scheme proposed by the hon'ble member opposite (BABOO KRISTODAS PAL). If the Chairman had to prepare the list, we should have a list containing the name of the same individual often in different places. He himself for instance paid the water, police, and lighting rates in the name of a Mr. Caridia, of whom he knew nothing. Under the procedure proposed, Mr. Caridia would probably be entered as a person qualified to vote in virtue of his paying those rates.

Then, again, MR. DAMPIER paid the tax on horses and carriages in his own name, and therefore his name would probably also appear in the Chairman's list as a person qualified to vote. So that in a list prepared by the Chairman as proposed there would be two entries to represent the one vote

which MR. DAMPIER would have the right of giving. There would be no such double entries in a list prepared on the application of persons who claimed votes. He thought, therefore, that the plan proposed in the draft sections was the better of the two.

The motion was then put and negatived, and Section 10 was agreed to.

Sections 11 to 16 were agreed to.

Section 17 specified the various objects to which municipal funds were declared liable.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he would take a preliminary objection to this section. He might remind the Council that the question of the application of the municipal funds was originally discussed in the Council and disposed of, he believed, in reference to section 5, in which it was proposed that the Justices should have power to apply municipal funds to other purposes than those specified in the Bill, provided the same were sanctioned by them in meeting. When that section was discussed in the Council, objection was raised by himself and an hon'ble member who was then absent (MR. SCHALCH), and he believed by other members too, that such powers ought not to be given to the Justices, as the municipal funds were sufficiently burdened at present, and that they were not sufficient to meet the ordinary requirements of the town. The Council was divided, and that part of the section was thrown out. Such being the case, he doubted whether it was competent for the Select Committee to re-open the question, and extend the scope of the law for the application of municipal funds. He raised that objection in Committee, but he was in a minority. If the object of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill was simply to summarize the specific purposes to which the municipal fund was held to be applicable under the law, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would not object; but the hon'ble member had gone beyond that; he had considerably added to the objects to which municipal revenues were now declared to be applicable. In the joint dissent which he and his hon'ble friend opposite (MR. BROOKES) had recorded, they had specified some of those items, and he would take them one by one.

First of all, take the items under the heading "public health," which ran as follows:—"Defraying the cost of the construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, and of the charges of vaccination, the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and taking a census." Now, under the existing law, which had been in force for the last twelve years, the Justices had no power whatever to make any grant for the construction of dispensaries and hospitals. He might remind the Council that about five years ago application was made by Government to the Justices for a grant towards the re-construction of the Medical College Hospital. Government also appealed to some other public bodies, but were not successful, or only partially so. Government wanted six lakhs or more for this purpose, and the application to the Justices was renewed more than once. The local Government applied to the imperial Government, but there too the appeal was not quite successful. They then thought proper to apply to the Municipality, but the Municipality replied that they had no power to make a grant for such a purpose. He should not be surprised, if this clause of the Bill became law, that the same application would be renewed once more, and the first item of additional expenditure would perhaps be the re-construction of the Medical College Hospital. He need hardly remind the Council that this hospital was an imperial institution, and was maintained out of imperial or provincial revenues. It would in fact be relieving the imperial or provisional revenues at the expense of the Municipality if such a provision as this were inserted in the Bill, and such a charge thrown upon the municipal fund.

The next case was the item of "dispensaries." The only hospital which the municipal funds were required to maintain was the Pauper Hospital, and that very properly, as the poor of the town went there, and the town bore the charge. But in this clause not only were hospitals included, but also dispensaries. Now, there were one or two dispensaries in the town which were maintained by Government, one of them being the Sookea's Street dispensary. He would not be surprised if these dispensaries were thrown upon the Municipality for support if this provision were passed. Then, under the colour of this provision,

it was impossible to say how many other institutions might be thrown on the municipal funds. There was the Mayo Native Hospital. Hitherto the Justices were not called upon to support it, because the law did not permit them to apply their funds to that purpose. He did not say that the support and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries was not a good object. But what he did maintain was this, that the municipal funds had now numerous claims of primary importance which they could not fairly meet, and an increase of burdens upon them would necessarily lead to an increase of taxation.

Next, there was the item of "registration of marriages." Here, again, they were called upon to anticipate legislation. There was no law which now provided for the registration of marriages.

He would next turn to paragraph 2; and there he found the words "and gardens," which he thought should be omitted. Now, the municipal funds maintained public squares in the town. This section gave power to the Commissioners to make gardens and supply funds for their maintenance. Perhaps hon'ble members of Council were not aware that some time ago a move was made to throw upon the municipal fund a portion of the charges for the maintenance of the Eden Gardens. At last it was decided that the Strand Bank revenue in charge of the Port Commissioners should, as heretofore, be applied to the maintenance of the Eden Gardens Who knew but that that question might again arise? Then, again, the Commissioners might think it desirable to open new gardens. Of course gardens were proper and desirable things, but it was a luxury which the town was not in a position to pay for. And as the Commissioners should have a discretion to apply their funds to such purposes, there would be nothing to stay that discretion.

Then he came to "public instruction." If there was any one subject more than another which commanded his sympathy it was this. For his own part he believed that they could not spend too much money upon public instruction. But Calcutta, he must admit, was peculiarly situated. The number of boys attending schools of all classes was about 23,000; and here they had educational institutions of all degrees, from colleges to patshalas, and the people were able and willing to provide for the education of their children. He found that the number of boys under 12, taken from the last census returns, was about 37,000—and a large portion of these he took to be infants—and a great number of them went to schools other than patshalas—and the patshala-going population, he found from Mr. Woodrow's annual report, came to 3,312. It would be thus seen that exclusive of colleges and special institutions for professional instruction and higher schools, both public and private, there were nearly 3,400 boys in patshalas receiving instruction. So the poorer classes of the community were not utterly destitute of educational means for the instruction of their children. If, then, it appeared that the people were able and willing to provide sufficient education for their children, it would be wantonly taxing them again for providing additional means of education. The result would be, as in the other cases, to relieve the imperial or provincial revenues at the expense of the Municipality.

Then he came to this clause—"erection and maintenance of public halls, police stations, lock-ups, and other needful buildings." He must confess that a more indefinite provision in law had scarcely been framed than this. In the first place it said "public halls and offices." He did not believe that the hon'ble member meant that he would vote away municipal funds for the construction of offices which belonged to Government, or for the construction of halls all over the town. Then, again, "police stations" It might be thought desirable to have good houses for the accommodation of the police, but it might be more economical to pay rents than construct new buildings. Then he came to "lock-ups." It was only this year, he believed, that the Justices had voted a portion of the Fire-brigade Fund to the construction of the lock-hospital. [HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT.—That fund was at the disposal of the Government.] But if this section were passed, the construction of other lock-ups and lock-hospitals might be determined upon, and the expense would probably be thrown upon the municipal funds, and to that extent Government would again be relieved. Then, again, he would refer to the words "needful public buildings." He did not understand what those words meant. They were very vague, but at the same

time they were very comprehensive. And lastly, he would come to the words "generally all objects connected with the public safety, health, and convenience." These words, again, were so comprehensive, and at the same time so vague and indefinite, that anything and everything might be included under them.

Thus a wide latitude would be given to the Commissioners to spend the public funds which would be entrusted to them. If he rightly understood the original object of the Bill, it was simply this, that it should be a purely consolidation measure. He did not know that the opportunity would also be taken to increase taxation; and there was sure to be additional taxation if these powers were conferred upon the Commissioners. It might be said that the Commissioners would be elected by the people, and they might therefore be trusted with these powers. But the Council to-day had decided that two-thirds were to be elected by the rate-payers and one-third by the Government. Besides, the power to spend money, whether by Government or representative men, ought to be, and could not but be, too jealously guarded in this country. The vast masses would be practically unrepresented in the Corporation, though the electoral franchise went down so low as Rs. 25 a year. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had pointed out that this would give an electoral body of only 13,000 persons, and it should be remembered that Calcutta had a population of over 450,000. To guard against the intrusion of the very poor into the electoral board, the Select Committee had provided that "land" for the purposes of this clause should not be land including huts; that was to say, the very poor were to be excluded from the privilege of voting. He therefore submitted to the Council that they could not be too jealous in conferring upon the Commissioners the power to spend money. The Municipality was already burdened with a heavy debt. The interest and the sinking fund alone amounted to more than ten lakhs per annum, or nearly equivalent to a ten per cent. house-rate. The drainage scheme had not been completed, and its completion would cost at least thirty lakhs more. Then the water-supply was notoriously deficient to meet the every-day requirements of the people, and to double it would require another thirty lakhs, and the doubling of it would some day or another come to pass. Then there were other numerous wants of the town which had yet to be provided for. The Northern division of the town was so much intersected with narrow streets and bye-lanes, that if the Municipality had funds at their disposal they could not be better applied than to the widening of some of these narrow and tortuous lanes. Then, again, while water was considered a blessing, he believed fourteen miles of bye-lanes were still unpiped for water; and while all these pressing wants of the town remained unprovided for, they were now called upon to give power to the Commissioners to fritter away their resources upon objects of secondary importance,—perhaps of no importance at all. In the name of the poor rate-payers of the town he did protest against this clause.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg said, as the Bill stood before, the Corporation was merely empowered to expend "money for the purposes of the Act." He had had the honor of holding his present position of Chairman of the Justices for the last ten years, and during that time there had always been a difficulty to know what were the purposes of the Act, and they had had more than once to seek for legal advice on that point, because the "purposes of the Act" were not sufficiently clearly defined. He had therefore suggested the insertion of words which would enable the Justices to declare, with the sanction of the Government, to what other purposes the municipal fund might be applied. A debate on that proposal took place in Council, and the objection taken was that the words were too vague; and he was told that if he wished to define the purposes of the Act, he must state distinctly what purposes he intended to include. Following the suggestion which had been thrown out, he had drafted the section before the Council; and he submitted that the purposes he had defined were purposes upon which the municipal funds of the town could be reasonably, properly, and beneficially expended. He did not say that there was any probability of expenditure for all these objects being required immediately. But this Act, he presumed, would be in force for many years to come, and it was necessary to look ahead, and to give an elective Municipality the

power to expend money on such objects. It was true that the crying wants of the town were an increase of the water-supply, and also an extension of the drainage scheme. But he would submit that hand in hand with those improvements it might not be improbable that we should be called upon to expend money on other works of improvement. For instance, if great sickness prevailed in the town, it might be necessary to establish dispensaries, and dispense medicines to the poor throughout the town. In the case of the Orissa famine, the Justices had to overstep the powers given to them by the Act, and expend money in providing hospitals. We must look forward, then, to the possible requirements of the town, and also such exceptional contingencies, and give the Municipality power to expend money when the requirements of the town demanded that they should do so on legitimate purposes which fairly came within the terms "public safety, health, and convenience." Exception had been taken to the clause providing for the erection and maintenance of public halls, offices, police stations, lock-ups, and other needful buildings. The Justices had now to maintain the Town Hall, and they had spent large sums upon its repair; and they had to erect a Municipal Office: and it appeared desirable to empower them to construct police stations, lock-ups, and other needful buildings which they might consider necessary. Whether the expense of repairing and keeping the Town Hall in order was within the four corners of the Act was doubtful. In the same way, although the Justices had erected a Municipal Office, there was no provision in the Act to enable them to maintain it. It would be the object of the Municipality not to expend money unnecessarily, but it was necessary to state definitively and distinctly what purposes fell legitimately within the scope of municipal expenditure; and he submitted that he had not departed from the intention of the law in any way to which exception could be taken. For these reasons he objected to the amendments proposed.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal's amendments were then severally put and negatived, save that the clause relating to "public instruction" was, on his motion, omitted.

Section 18 was agreed to.

Section 19 empowered the Local Government "upon complaint" to direct the Commissioners to provide funds for carrying out the compulsory provisions of the Act, viz. the maintenance of the police, the cleansing, drainage, and conservancy arrangements of the town, and maintenance of a proper and efficient supply of water.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said he should mention here that the section, as originally drafted, had undergone material alterations after the Bill was brought to the last stage of the deliberations of the Select Committee, and the provision then was that if the Municipal Commissioners should make default in carrying out the compulsory provisions of the law, the Government would be competent to appoint Special Commissioners to carry on the municipal administration of the town. But the section as it now stood provided that if complaint were made to Government, the Government might order the Commissioners to carry out certain duties which they might have failed to perform, and the order of the Government should have the force and effect of a resolution passed by the Commissioners. There was a material difference between the provision so drafted and the provision adopted by the Select Committee. [His Honor the President observed that it was not proper or necessary to refer in Council to drafts prepared in Select Committee.] But the section as it now stood was open to objection in another form. It began by stating that "on complaint" made, the Local Government might do so and so. Who was to make the complaint? Was it intended that if the Chairman should make a complaint to the Government, the Government might pass such an order; or was it intended that the complaint should be made by the rate-payers? That was a most important point, and ought to be cleared up. If, as he understood, the hon'ble mover of the Bill intended that the complaint should be made by rate-payers, then Baboo Kristodas Pal would propose that the complaint should be made by a large body of rate-payers, say five hundred. If the section as worded were carried, and if it was intended that the Government might be moved to issue an order to the Commissioners on complaint made by the

Chairman, then that would practically neutralize the spirit of the new constitution. It would be useless to give the rate-payers power to elect representatives for the administration of the town, if it would be in the power of the executive to counteract their action.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said the intention of the section was clear. It contemplated that the Local Government might put the provision into motion on complaint of any rate-payer who chose to bring to the notice of the Government that the Commissioners had failed in carrying out any of the purposes mentioned in Section 18, that was to say, if they had failed in making adequate provision for police, conservancy, or water-supply, the Government might then order such enquiry as it thought necessary, and compel the Commissioners to perform the duties which the law declared must be performed. The power was similar to that which the Bombay Government had assumed to control the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay. And as that town had an elective system, he certainly thought the Government had properly reserved to itself such a power; for, however much the Local Government might desire to give free institutions to the Calcutta community, the Local Government would be held directly responsible for the administration of the affairs of this town, as well as of the whole province of Bengal.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he was sure the Council would see, on consideration, that interference of the nature contemplated by Section 19 would be of rare occurrence, because it was a serious thing, when once a Municipality on a representative system had been constituted, to interfere directly with their action. Government might do so on necessity; but without some clear necessity, the Government was not likely to assume so invidious a duty. Complaints might be common enough, but he ventured to think that action on such complaints would be rare.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL considered that the Chairman should have the power, both in his public and private capacity, to make a complaint under this section; and he held that in certain cases, such as the stoppage of drainage works, it would be the absolute duty of the Chairman to make a representation to the Government, and get them to decide the point.

After some further conversation, the motion to make the complaint a complaint of not less than 500 rate-payers was negatived, and the section was passed as it stood.

The proposed Section 42 provided that if the Commissioners failed to provide sufficient funds to carry out the purposes of the Act, the Local Government might declare the rates and taxes to be imposed.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that this was the last straw which broke the camel's back. If this section passed, he would rather set his face against an elective system than vote for it in this form. The section gave power to the Local Government to modify or cancel rates which might be fixed by the Municipal Commissioners after full and mature deliberation. So long as this section should remain a part of the Statute Book, he did not know whether any independent gentlemen, with any feeling of self-respect, would care or would be willing to work for an object which would be likely to be set at nought at the pleasure of Government. The other day the Justices, after days of labor and discussion, came to the decision that a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. house-rate would be sufficient for the year. The Chairman was not, of course, satisfied with that decision; and as, under the present law, the Government had no power to alter the rates, the Chairman was bound to accept the decision of the Justices so long as they saw no reason to alter it. But if the Government had power, under the existing law, in the way proposed in this section, then the Chairman might have at once gone up to Government, and the rate passed might have been cancelled. It might be urged that Government would not unnecessarily exercise that power. But at the same time BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted, with due deference to the Government, that it would be chiefly inspired or guided by the Chairman in a matter like this. Government could not be expected to be master of those details which the Chairman, it was thought, ought to be; and in such a matter the Government would necessarily be guided by the Chairman. With every deference to his hon'ble friend who now so ably filled the office of Chairman to the Justices, he submitted that the tendency of the executive had always been to expend money, and that tendency it had been the business of the working Justices to control. That, he submitted, was a

healthy policy. He thought such a state of things was good for the town—good because the Chairman, as the executive officer, might be anxious to undertake works of improvement which it might be desirable to carry out—and good because there was an independent working body of Justices to temper the excessive zeal of the Chairman,—and their conduct in this way helped to preserve the much needed equilibrium. But once that power was destroyed or lost, it would come to this, that the Chairman, however reasonably he might be overruled by the Commissioners, would have only to appeal to the Government; and as the representative of the Government, he would in nine cases out of ten be likely to be supported by it. Such being the tendency of this section, he was sorry he could not support it; and he was compelled to say that, if it were carried, it would defeat the very object for which His Honor so laudably sought.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg said he regretted that the hon'ble member was unable to accept the proposed section. For it must be clear that, if Government considered it necessary to reserve to itself the right of general control, as provided for by Section 19, it logically followed that when Government required certain works to be performed, it should be in a position to place the Municipality in funds to carry out the orders it had received. If they omitted this section as proposed by the hon'ble member, the result would be this:—Government would issue an order on the Municipality to perform a special work. The reply from the Commissioners would be, "we have no funds." They would produce their books and show that their statement was correct. Government would then be unable to take any further action without placing the Municipality in funds to carry out its own order. That was a state of things which the legislature should contemplate and provide for. It was true that up to the present time the Calcutta Municipality had carried out, during the past ten years, very many important works at a very large expenditure of money. It was equally true that the energy of the executive had been checked by the wisdom and moderation of the working Justices. But while it was proposed to extend these powers to their successors, yet at present the Justices were supposed to be selected for qualifications which would enable the Government to place a large power of confidence in them, which it would be impossible to place in an elective body. Unless we knew who the rate-payers would elect, and were fully certain that they would exercise a wise discretion in their election, it would be impossible to concede to them the powers the present Justices had. Such being the nature of the case, he thought it was absolutely necessary that this section should be retained. He would also remark that it gave precisely the same power as the section which the Bombay Government retained in their Municipal Act, save that the latter was much broader in its terms.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell said he thought the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) had forgotten that, even in England, the law could compel public bodies to levy rates for carrying out objects imposed upon them by law; and the provision in this section merely gave to the Government the same power which the courts exercised over public bodies in England; and it seemed to him that, as the Municipality were heavily indebted to the Government, and the interest and sinking fund of that debt alone amounted to ten lakhs annually, there clearly must be some means by which the Government or some other body should compel the Municipal Commissioners to raise sufficient funds to meet their liabilities and carry out the purposes of their Act. Suppose, for instance, the Commissioners should reduce the house-rate to one per cent., and thus deprive themselves of funds to pay their debts, was not the Government to have some power of interference? There was no doubt that action under this section would not be unnecessarily resorted to, and that it was only intended to meet exceptional cases. He could not see any objection to the provision. Suppose the Commissioners failed to raise sufficient funds, there must be some means to compel them to do their duty. If the power was not to be lodged in the Government, the hon'ble member should suggest some other body who could better exercise that function.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said the law provided that the interest on the debt should be the first charge on the municipal fund, and if that obligation was not discharged, the property of the Municipality was liable; so that not even the Chairman could receive his salary, or the lowest peon receive his pay, unless the interest on the debt was satisfied, and therefore there could be no

apprehension on that score. He had not the slightest objection to the constitutional power exercised by the courts in England. He believed the hon'ble member would not contend that the courts and the executive authority were in the same position. Then, with regard to what had fallen from the hon'ble mover of the Bill, that the Government might not have that confidence in elected Commissioners which it now had in nominated members, he believed that the Government would not have consented to concede the privilege of election if it did not believe that the people were worthy of confidence.

His Honor the President said, that in reference to what had fallen from the hon'ble member (Baboo Kristodas Pal), to the effect that the Government would not have proposed an elective system unless it had much confidence in the people, it was perfectly true. When he proposed the elective system in this Council, he then had, and still had, much confidence in the rate-payers. The only question was whether one was to have that extreme degree of confidence in them, that you should entrust to them, absolutely and without control, such important interests; and he said that, considering that this was an experiment which had yet to be tried, it would be too much to ask the Government to repose in them that extreme degree of confidence. He for one had much confidence in them. Whether he had that extreme degree of confidence in them he could not say until experience had been gained. On the point of confidence, he begged to point out that these proposals, which were provisionally accepted by them that day, did in fact transfer a great deal of power, which had hitherto been possessed by the Government and the Justices, to an elective body and their representatives. Surely hon'ble members would perceive that at present the Government had no control by law over the Justices. Yet, nevertheless, the Justices appointed by Government were Government nominees, and it necessarily followed that there should be a community of sentiment and opinion between the Government and the Justices. The Justices were in a great degree part of the Government, and there was agreement between the Government and its nominees. Therefore, really the control which the Government now had was complete—the most perfect kind of control possible, inasmuch as the Justices were uncontrolled by law, but being Government nominees were in unison with the Government. Now, this Bill proposed to transfer the powers of the Justices to another body of gentlemen who were to be elected—of whom Government had no idea as to who they might be, and knew nothing of them at present. Therefore, he said, to transfer powers like that was a very great step in advance—was really a great concession—a substantial concession on the part of the Government and its officers towards the people of Calcutta. Hon'ble members would doubtless perceive that although the Government proposed to maintain a legitimate power over the Commissioners, it must be presumed that the power would not be exercised without clear cause shown, and under extreme necessity.

It was difficult for the Government to interfere authoritatively with the action of a body of elected Commissioners. It was still more difficult to alter the decision of such a body, especially in the matter of taxation. Besides, there were certain limits in the Act beyond which neither the Government nor the Municipality could go; but within those limits the Municipality should decide, subject to an appeal to Government. The Government was not likely lightly to exercise such a power in a matter affecting the pockets of the people. He believed that every member of the Council, who had experience of public affairs, would see that it would be very difficult for the Government to interfere under the powers given in this section. Now, by the present system, the power was indirectly complete. By the new plan, we proposed to pass from a complete system of indirect interference to a system of an almost exceptional interference directly, and that was a considerable transfer of power, which indicated a confidence in the rate-payers of Calcutta,—a confidence which he hoped their conduct would deserve.

The motion was then negatived, and the section passed as it stood.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg, verbal amendments were made in sections 2, 3, 7, and 23 of the Bill, and the Secretary was instructed to make the necessary corrections throughout the Bill.

The Bill, as provisionally settled, was then ordered to be published in the *Gazette*, and brought up for further consideration after three weeks.

The Council was adjourned to a day of which notice would be given.

DONATION OF SYED ABDOOL FUTTEH.

No. 339, dated Calcutta, the 7th February 1876.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Acting Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 10 of the 27th January 1876, with enclosures, and with reference thereto to request you to convey to Syed Abdool Futteh, Zemindar of Chowghoria, an expression of the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for his very liberal gift of books, for distribution among the schools in the district of Burdwan, in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

2. The correspondence will be published in the next issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 10, dated Burdwan, the 27th January 1876.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit copy of a letter, No. 5, dated the 15th instant, with its enclosures, from the Magistrate of Burdwan, reporting the gift of a number of books, valued at upwards of Rs. 5,000, by Syed Abdool Futteh, Zemindar of Chowghoria, for distribution among the schools in the district of Burdwan, in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to recommend that the thanks of Government may be offered to the donor for his munificent gift, and that the correspondence may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 5, dated Burdwan, the 15th January 1876.

From—D. W. M. TESTRO, for Magistrate of Burdwan,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith copy of two letters from Syed Abdool Futteh, Zemindar of Chowghoria, accompanying a number of books for distribution among the schools of the district, in honor of the advent to this country of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and copy of the resolution passed by the District Educational Committee on the subject of this munificent gift, and I request the favor of your bringing this matter to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Burdwan District School Committee of the 21st December 1875.

7. Read two letters from Syed Abdool Futteh, Zemindar of Chowghoria, accompanying a number of books, principally law books in the vernacular, for distribution among the schools of the district, in honor of the advent to this country of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Committee passed a vote of thanks to the donor for his munificent gift, which they propose should be distributed among the schools, as designed by the giver, and ordered that a copy of the letters and of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of the division for his information, and for communication to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

A. WEEKES,
Vice-President.

From—SYED ABDOOL FUTTEH, Zemindar, Chowghoria,
To—BABOO PARANUNDA MUKERJEE, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan.

I HAD had the honor to send to you previously 500 copies of law books for distribution among poor boys in honor of the intended visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and I learn from a letter received from the Magistrate, dated 14th November 1875, that he has ordered the books to be distributed accordingly.

2. Now that His Royal Highness is already in India, and is soon expected in Calcutta, I have the honor to send you further the books marginally noted, worth Rs. 5,476-10, in commemoration of his august presence in this country, and shall feel deeply obliged if a distribution be made of them as set forth in the margin.

(1.) Hindu Law, Mitakshara Dishbaga, containing rules of inheritance, marriage, adoption, stridhan, and alienation of gift.
Two hundred and sixty-two copies, at Rs. 4, worth Rs. 1,048. Of these 245 copies are to be distributed in the 40 pathsalas in the Raneegunge Circle, five each; such books are to be the property of the pathsalas—boys, pandits, and others will have the full liberty to use them; and the remaining seven copies may be distributed by the Deputy Inspector of Schools in the way he likes.

(2.) Mahomedan Law, containing inheritance, marriage, and right of pre-emptio., &c., &c., of both Shea and Shunni.
Four hundred and seventy-seven copies, at Rs. 3, worth Rs. 1,431. These books are to be distributed, one in each pathsala, in all the circles except Bood-Bood, and remaining 16 copies may be distributed by the Deputy Inspector of Schools in the way he likes.

(3.) Dishbaga Sarshungrahas, containing inheritance and High Court Rulings.
One hundred and ninety copies, at As. 4, worth Rs. 47-8, to be distributed, one in each pathsala in the Bood-Bood and Raneegunge Circles, and the remaining 34 copies may be distributed by the Deputy Inspector of Schools in the way he likes.

(4.) Three hundred and seventy-five copies of Urdu Mitaksharа, at Re. 1, worth 375 are to be distributed in the following pathsalas: Ber-Bohar, Kooshoomgram, Chowghoria, or any other madrasas by the Deputy Inspector of Schools.

(5.) One hundred and fifty copies Bhutty's Jeebun Charit, at As 3, worth Rs. 28-2, are to be distributed by the Deputy Inspector of Schools.

(6.) Five hundred copies of Sulpho Shikha, Part I, at As. 2, worth Rs 62-10, to be distributed by the Deputy Inspector of Schools among the poor boys and girls who cannot afford to purchase books.

(7.) Seventy-five copies Sulpho Shikha, Part II, at As. 2, containing mathematics, worth Rs. 9-6, to be distributed as above.

(8.) Nine hundred and ninety copies of Duttak Babosthamala, at Re. 1, worth Rs. 990. Five copies to be distributed in each pathsala, and the remaining 421 copies may be distributed by the Deputy Inspector of Schools in the way he likes.

(9.) Nine hundred and ninety copies of Duttak Didhiti, containing a translation of the Duttak Debiti in Sanskrit and Duttak Babosta in Bengali, at Re. 1-8, worth Rs 1,485, to be distributed as above.

3. I beg leave to state further that I am ready to meet all the expenses necessary for remitting the books to the places noted in the margin.

4. In conclusion, I have the honor to add further that it is my intention to send you a few more books for distribution, and a sum of Rs. 30 as remuneration of village goorumahasays, in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness.

Dated Chowghoria, the 2nd November 1875.

From—Syed Abdool Futteh, Zemindar of Chowghoria,

To—Baboo Paranunda Mukerjee, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan District.

I have the honor to state that the *Gazette of India* announces that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will land in India on the 8th instant. As this is one of the happiest news, and we should do something in showing our respect and loyalty to His Royal Highness, I have thought it fit to send herewith the Hindu and Mahomedan law books as per margin, for distribution to the poor boys of the primary schools of this district, as I think the books may be of great use to the boys for their home studies; besides it is desirable that everybody should know the law of their land, especially the law of inheritance and marriage.

		Rs.
Hindu Law, in Bengali	50 copies, @ Rs. 4 each	200
Mahomedan Law, in Bengali ...	50 „ @ „ 3 „	150
Urdu Mitaksharah ...	150 „ @ „ 1 „	150
	Total ...	500

The Hindu law books may be distributed to the Hindu students, and the Mahomedan and Urdu law books to the Mahomedan boys.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL																					
Western Districts																					
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
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Beerbhoom	22 0	22 0	12 8	28 0	25 0	15 0	18 0	22 8	16 0	25 8	24 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	20 0	12 0	2 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Hooghly	19 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 8 to 10 0	20 0	19 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	18 8	17 8	15 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 8	20 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts																					
Calcutta	18 8	20 0	13 0	35 0	36 0	18 0	0 0	9 4	8 8	16 8	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	15 14	...	...	...
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24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	16 12	18 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	21 5	21 5	16 0	...	45 12	45 12	...	17 4	17 4	14 8	20 0	21 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Jessore	18 8	18 8	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Moorshedabad ...	22 0	22 0 to 23 0	18 8	...	...	...	19 0	15 0 to 19 0	12 0 to 13 0	24 0	22 0 to 24 0	19 8 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Dinagepore ...	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	12 4	19 0	19 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	21 0	23 0	20 0	50 0	50 0	30 0	21 0	22 0	22 0 to 24 0	22 8	23 0	18 0	30 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Rajshahye	21 9	21 12	16 8 to 18 0	32 0	37 8	...	20 10 to 21 0	19 8 to 22 8	18 12 to 20 10	22 8 to 26 4	3 7 to 5 4	21 9 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Rungpore	20 0	22 8	14 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 1	8 8	18 0	18 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	18 12	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	13 8	26 8	26 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	K																				
Pubna	26 4	26 4	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	8,12	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L																				
Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...
	M																				
Julpigoree ...	18 3	...	13 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts																					
	N																				
Dacca ...	17 0	17 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	O																				
Furreedpore ...	20 0	20 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P																				
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Q																				
Tymensingh ...	14 0	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	19 0	17 8	13 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 45 to 52-8 seers, rice best sort 20 to 24 seers, rice common 22 to 27-12 seers, and gram 22 to 32 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, rice best sort 19 to 23 seers, rice common 21 to 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 32 seers, and gram 17-4 to 21 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, rice best sort 24 to 29 seers, rice common 28 to 32 seers, and gram 22 to 29 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 28 to 32 8 seers, rice best sort 10 to 12 seers, rice common 18-8 to 23 seers, and gram 18 to 29 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 17-5 seers, barley 22-8 seers, rice best sort 8 to 9-8 seers, rice common 16-11 to 23 seers, great millet 20 seers, lesser millets 14 seers, maize 13-5 seers, and gram 20 to 21-12 seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, rice best sort 14 to 20 seers, rice common 17 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 21 seers.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 20 seers, barley 36 to 40 seers, rice best sort 16 to 24 seers, rice common 23 to 29 seers, bulrush millet 29 seers, and gram 21 to 32 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st January 1876.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied agricultural labourer.			Syce or horse-keeper.			Common mason, carpenter, or blacksmith.			Districts
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																					BENGAL.
																					Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	9 0	9 4	8 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 15 0	12 0 to 20 0	Burdwan.
44 0	44 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	15 12	360 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	3 0 to 4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bankoora.
40 0	40 0	30 0	24 0	23 0	13 8	200 0	220 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	3 12	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	5 10	5 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 10 to 7 8	8 8	7 8	Midnapore.
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0 to 16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	5 0	6 8	5 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 13 0	7 8 to 12 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howrah.*
																					Central Districts.
25 0	25 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	16 0	110 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 10	9 3½	...	6 0	6 0	...	14 1	15 8	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	3 5	100 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Nuddea.
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	21 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	18 0 to 19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	7 12 to 8 12	8 8	3 12 to 4 11	5 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	4 0 to 5 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	4 8 to 5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0 to 5 0	6 0	4 0	8 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	Dinagepore.
40 0	40 0	30 0	23 0	22 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	5 10	6 0	4 12	6 0	5 0	4 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 12 0	Maldah.
30 0	24 0	...	24 10 to 30 0	24 6 to 30 0	16 0 to 16 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	7 15	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	4 4 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	5 0	4 8 to 5 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 12 0	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	15 0	14 5	12 1	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 10	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 12 0	11 4	7 to 10 0	Rungpore.
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	12 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	...	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	...	Bogra.
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pubna.*
24 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 14 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	13 3	13 3	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 3	6 3	6 1	5 10 to 6 0	5 8 to 6 8	5 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Julpigoree.
																					Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	5 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	8 0 to 17 0	8 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 25 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 14 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 14 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	19 0	18 8	13 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	8 4	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Mymensingh.

H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 seers, rice best sort 24 seers, and rice common 26-8 seers.
I In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 31-2 seers, rice best sort 15 seers, rice common 21 seers, and gram 26-4 seers.
J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 21 sers, rice best sort 11-6 to 21 seers, rice common 20 to 23-11 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers.
K In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 23-8 seers, and gram 20 seers.
L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, rice best sort 6 to 14 seers, rice common 11 to 24 seers, lesser millets 14 seers, maize or Indian corn 20 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 13 seers, rice best sort 13 to 20 seers, rice common 15 to 33 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 16 to 19 seers, and rice common 19 to 20 seers.
O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 10 seers, rice common 19 to 26 seers, and gram 16 seers.
P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 18 to 20 seers, rice common 18 to 21 seers, paddy 35 to 42 seers, and gram 12 to 21 seers.
Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, rice best sort 12 to 20 seers, rice common 17-12 to 24 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
***Eastern Districts.*—(Contd.)**	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Chittagong ...	R 13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholly ...	S ...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	14 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 0	22 0	21 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 4	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah ...	8 6	8 5	8 0	...	...	...	14 5	15 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																					
Patna	28 8	28 0	19 0	59 0	50 0	33 0	12 8	12 12	14 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	28 0	...	...	...
Gya ...	T 24 8	26 4	17 8	41 4	40 0	25 0	11 8	11 4	11 0	22 12	25 0	22 8	...	...		...	...		...	45 0	...
Shahabad	U 23 0	23 0	19 0	36 8	35 0 to 36 0	23 0	18 0	17 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	31 8	32 0	29 0	...	...	...
Dubhunga ...	V 23 0	23 0	19 0	35 11	35 11	27 0	18 4	26 0	25 0	20 4	20 3	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 10	29 9	38 0
Mozufferpore ...	W 22 0	21 0	14 0	40 0	35 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	28 0
Sarun	28 8	23 8	17 0	46 0	45 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	39 0	38 0	26 0
Chumparun ...	X 22 0	21 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 12	22 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0
Monghyr ...	23 1	25 2	19 9	36 7	30 7	23 1	16 8	11 5	12 6	23 1	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore ...	Y 20 3	22 12	22 11	37 15	44 5	22 11	18 15	21 7	20 3	22 12	22 12	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah ...	Z 22 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	AA 20 0	20 0	12 0	25 0	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																					
Cuttack ...	21 0	21 0	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	15 12	17 1	31 8	30 3	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0
Pooree ...	18 6	18 6	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	17 1	17 1	28 14	28 14	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	BB 18 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	21 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																					
South-Western Frontier Agency.																					
Hazareebagh ..	CC 22 0	22 0	12 0	30 0	27 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	26 8	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	33 0
Lohardugga ...	18 0	18 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	42 0
Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom ...	DD 18 12	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	...	...

R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 19 seers, and common rice 23 seers.
S In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 15 to 19 seers, and common rice 16 to 22 seers.
T In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 25 to 30 seers, barely 40 to 47-8 seers, rice best sort 20 seers, rice common 21-4 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize 35 to 41-4 seers, and gram 28 to 37-4 seers.
U In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 to 26-8 seers, barley 34 to 45 seers, rice best sort 11 to 14 seers, rice common 24 to 29 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 31 seers, great millet 27 to 32 seers, lesser millet 40 seers, maize 31 to 40 seers, and gram 31 to 34 seers.
V In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 seers, barley 35 seers, rice best sort 14 seers, rice common 18 seers, lesser millet 30 seers, maize 34 seers and gram 28 seers.
W In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 22-8 seers, barley 33 seers, rice best sort 14 to 24 seers, rice common 22-8 seers, lesser millets 30 to 36 seers, maize 36 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 27-8 seers.
X In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 29 seers, barley 30 to 45 seers, rice best sort 14 to 18 seers, rice common 20 to 25 seers, lesser millets 15 to 45 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 23 to 28 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th February 1876.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 31st January 1876.—(Continued.)

PER SEER OF 80 TOLAS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DISTRICTS.
MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.					
Previous return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
																							Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
..	...	...	16 0	18 8	13 0	160 0	130 0	130 0	0 0	0 0	8 8	9 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0	9 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0 to 20 0	9 0 to 15 0	9 0 to 12 0				Chittagong.
..	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 8	9 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 0 to 15 0	9 0	7 8				Noakholly.
..	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	8 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0				Tipperah.
..	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	7 8	10 0	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				Chittagong Hill Tracts.
..	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0 to 7 0	10 8	10 0	8 0 to 9 0				Hill Tipperah.
																							BEHAR.	
0	39 0	26 0	34 0	33 0	22 0	150 0	150 0	155 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8				Patna.
8	26 12	25 0	32 0	32 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	2 8 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0				Gya.
035	33to34	19 0	36 8	38 0	19 0	160 0	128	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6	7 to 9	7 to 8	7 to 9				Shahabad.
0	33 0	38 0	27 8	28 8	30 0	176 0	176 0	200 0	7 6	7 6	7 8	3 12	...	...	4 to 5	...	...	4 8 to 8 0	...	...				Durbhunga.
0	33 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	...	3 0 to 4 0	5 0 to 5 8	...	1 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	...				Muzufferpore.
0	38 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0				Saran.
0	36 0	33 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	4 0	4 to 6	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 0				Champarun.
4	32 5	27 3	30 4	31 5	22 5	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8				Moughyr.
12	39 8	27 12	26 8	27 12	21 7	151 8	157 13	157 13	8 3	8 3	8 3	2 13 to 3 12	3 8 to 4 0	2 5 to 3 12	3 8 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 9 6	5 8 to 10 0	5 10 to 7 8				Bhagulpore.
.	...	...	24 0	22 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	7 8	4 12	4 12	4 0	5 0	3 0 to 5 0	4 8	4 8 to 10 0	4 8 to 10 0	10 0				Purneah.
0	45 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8				Santhal Perguunahs.
																							ORISSA.	
.	...	...	30 3	24 4	24 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	9 2	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 12 0				Cuttack.
.	...	...	22 5	23 10	15 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 7	15 12	12 0	3 12	3 0	3 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Pooree.
.	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	3 0 to 5 0	...	...	4 0 to 10 0	5 0	...	5 0 to 15 0	8 0	...				Balasore.
																							CHOTA NAGPORE.	
																							South-Western Frontier Agency.	
0	36 0	27 0	26 4	27 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Hazareebagh.
0	30 0	30 0	24 0	22 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0				Lohardugga.
	...	...	18 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	5 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 8 0				Singhbhoom.
0	34 0	28 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	9 6	9 6	9 6				Manbhoom.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 31 seers, rice best sort 20 to 22 seers, rice common 21 to 26, murwa 32 seers, and gram 18 to 23 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 26 seers, rice best sort 20 to 21 seers, rice common 24 seers, and gram 24 to 26 seers.

A A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 26 seers, barley 45 to 47 seers, rice best sort 20 to 26 seers, rice common 23 to 29 seers, bulrush millet 60 to 66 seers, maize 33 to 65 seers, and gram 21 to 28 seers.

B B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 18 seers, and rice common 36 seers.

C C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 25 seers, barely 30 to 45 seers, rice best sort 12 seers, rice common 27 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 48 seers, maize 35 to 37-8 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers.

D D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17-8 to 20 seers, barley 16 seers, rice best sort 19 to 24 seers, rice common 25 to 32 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 16 to 22-4 seers.

Published for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 5th February 1876.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVS. 1	Burdwan, Feb. 7,* '76	Nil.	Winter crops and sugarcane are doing well. Cholera in Culna and Jehannabad, and small-pox in Koosoomgram.
2	Bankoora, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Somewhat warmer than last week. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week. Health of the district is good.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Winter crops are progressing favorably; a little rain would do much good.
4	Midnapore, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather is getting warmer, but not unseasonable. Rice crop is all harvested. *Rubbee* crops are fair.
5	Hooghly, „ 5, „	Nil	Weather—Very cold since the 4th. Foggy on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Sowings of *jali dhan* is going on in a small part of the chur lands in Balaghur. Spring crops are doing well. Heavy dews doing much good to the crops. Late potatoe irrigation going on. Rain wanted. Rice and *kalai* harvest closed. Early potatoes are being dug up. Sugarcane being cut and pressed. Vegetables in large quantities are selling very cheap in the bazar. Tanks are very low.
	Howrah, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Fine. No change in the state and prospects of the crops.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVS. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Feb. 7,† '76	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy mornings in the beginning of the week. Very cold during the last two days. The harvest of *aman*, or the late rice, is all but completed. Cold weather crops are doing well. Strong cases of cholera reported from thanas Hasnabad and Joynuggur. Fever rapidly abating.
7	Nuddea. „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Foggy in the early part of the week, but afterwards clear and cold. Harvest is going on, and the outturn is a little below average as a rule.
8	Jessore, „ 5. „	Nil.	Weather—Clear days with foggy mornings. The winter crops have been rather poor owing to want of rain, which is also required for the preparation of the ground for sowing the early rice.
9	Moorshedabad „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable, cool. Cold weather crops are generally very fair. Rain would be of benefit to some but of injury to others, especially to the advanced grain.
RAJSHAHYE DIVS. 10	Dinagepore, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather is getting warmer. Harvesting of the paddy crops is over. The yield has been from 10 to 12 annas. The prospects of the other crops, on the whole, are fair.
11	Maldah, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—High wind with clouds of dust. Indigo is doing well. The early spring rice is being transplanted and is thriving. The cold weather crops are maturing and require rain, and *kalai* pulse has almost been reaped. Only one death from cholera, and one from fever, during the week.
12	Rajshahye, „ 5, „	Nil.	Fine weather with no appearance of rain. Rain is much wanted for the *rubbee* crops. Public health is generally good. Small-pox is reported in Mandah station.
13	Rungpore, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather—Warmer. Rain is much wanted.
14	Bogra, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Fair. *Aman* rice crop is almost entirely cut.
15	Pubna, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Occasionally warm till the 4th instant, when the wind veered to the north-west and north, and the temperature is this day some 9° lower than on the 3rd instant. State and prospects of the crops are much the same as last week. The outturn of *maskalie* and *moung* pulses has been fair; that of *sarsa*, mustard, poor. The *dal* crops now on the ground will do fairly if we have rain soon. Cholera in the epidemic form has ceased, and the health of the district is at its normal state.
COOCH BEHAR DIVS. 16	Darjeeling, „ 4, „	·05	Weather—Cold and cloudy. Wheat, barley, and mustard are doing well. Ground is being prepared for rice and other crops.
17	Julpigoree, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather during the week has been very changeable. No change to report in the prospects of the crops. Rain is greatly needed. None during the week.
	Cooch Behar, „ 3, „	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy on some days of the week, and cold as usual. There were only a few drops of rain on Saturday night. Rain is still wanted for tobacco and other crops. The tobacco crop is generally promising, but if there be no rain the outturn will be unsatisfactory.

* Telegram of the 7th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 7th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.			Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)					
	Eastern Districts.				
DACCA DIVN. 18	Dacca,	Feb.	7,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Cooler than last week. The state and prospects of the crops are fair.
19	Fureedpore,	,,	5, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Continues seasonable. During the last two days it has been unusually cold. The state of the *rubbee* crops is same as reported last week, *i.e.*, they will suffer should no rainfall.
20	Backergunge,	,,	3, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Close for this season of the year. Rain wanted. Prospects of the crops are fair. Still a few deaths from cholera and fever.
21	Mymensingh,	,,	4, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Fine and dry, becoming prematurely warm.* Prospects of the crops are favorable. The want of rain is seriously injuring the grazing lands.
22	Tipperah,	,,	4, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Still dry and somewhat warm. Crops are fair. The winter crops require rain.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 23	Chittagong,	,,	3, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Mornings foggy. Hot weather apparently coming on. A few drops of rain in parts of the district. Tea gardens are much in want of rain. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent.
24	Noakholly,	,,	3, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Fair. Mornings were foggy and cloudy. Pulses, chillies, sessamum, melon, &c., are progressing fairly. A little rain would do much good. Cholera and small-pox still prevail in certain parts of the district.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts,	,,	1, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Mustard is being gathered. A very poor outturn owing to want of rain in September and October. The tea gardens are suffering from drought.
	Hill Tipperah,	,,	2, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Warmer than usual at this time of the year and occasionally cloudy. Mustard is being harvested, and tobacco and chillies on the ground are doing well. Public health is good.
BEHAR					
PATNA DIVN. 26	Patna,	Feb.	7,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Very cold, with strong westerly wind. The prospects of the rubbee crops are favorable. Health of the district is good.
27	Gya,	,,	5, ,,	Nil.	Weather—High west winds, with very little intermission. Warmer than usual, save the last two days. Thermometer reached 87°. No sign of rain. Public health is good. *Rubbee* crops are still better than might be expected after the long drought. Very fair in much the larger part of the district.
28	Shahabad,	,,	5, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Hot in the commencement, but now cold, with strong westerly wind. Prospects of the *rubbee* remain unchanged. Rain is much wanted.
29	Durbhunga,	,,	5, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Cold, with westerly wind. No report received from Madhoobany. Elsewhere there is no change in the prospects of crops, and prices shew a tendency to decline.
30	Mozufferpore	,,	5, ,,	Nil.	Weather is getting rather warmer. Strong west winds prevail. The prospects of the *rubbee* crops in Seetamarhee sub-division have been much improved by the last rain, but elsewhere they are unaltered. The present weather is very unfavourable for wheat and barley crops. Continued importations from Nepaul and Chumparun, and abundant supplies of grain, which have lately come into the district from North-Western Provinces and Oudh, have kept the prices of maize and barley exceedingly low. The principal markets are glutted. Mozufferpore dealers apprehend heavy losses on local stores, and a year of unexampled cheapness (except of rice) is now anticipated by the people. At Hazeepore and Mozufferpore maize has fallen from 25 and 28 seers (in October) to 40 seers per rupee (in February); and in the latter town barley to-day is 45 seers against 30 seers in October. At Seetamarhee maize and barley have fallen from 34 and 25 seers (in October) to 40 and 35 seers (in January); but notwithstanding vast importations of food during the last three months, and stagnation of export rice trade, the price of common rice has remained stationary since 1st November, being 22½ seers against 35 seers in January 1875. The expansion and energy of private (import) trade have been marvellous, and anxiety on the score of future food supplies no longer exists. The latest accounts from Mr. Mosley, Sub-Divisional Officer at Seetamarhee, report—"*Makai* pouring down from Nepal," and "*makai* carts swarming,—coming from Nepal."
31	Sarun,	,,	5, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Very cold; cloudless sky with westerly wind. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. The *rubbee* crops are progressing favorably. Mustard and peas are being harvested. Wheat, barley, and *ruhur* pulse, are doing well, and fast reaching maturity. Poppy is everywhere forward. Indigo prospects are indifferent. The steady westerly wind is drying up the moisture in the fields. Prices (rice excepted) are favorable. General health is good.
32	Chumparun.	,,	4, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Rain is wanted. West wind is prevailing everywhere. There is no change in the state of the crops. If rain does not fall shortly, the *rubbee* crops in the south of the district will probably suffer considerably.

* Telegrams of the 7th February, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
Bhagulpore Divn. 33	Monghyr, Feb. 4, '76	Nil.	Weather—High cold westerly winds. No change in the prospects of the crops since last week, *i.e.*, the *rubbee* prospects continue fair. In the extensive low-lying dearas the crops are very good. *Rubbee* crop being cut. Outturn on high lands expected to be about an eight-anna crop. On the high lands the crops are scanty in consequence of no rain having fallen since they were sown in October. The crops on the low-lying inundated dearas continue good.
Bhagulpore Divn. 34	Bhagulpore, „ 7.* „	Nil.	Strong cold westerly winds, injurious to the *rubbee*, which, if no rain falls soon, will not be more than an eight-anna crop. In places it is still very good. Rice is cheaper in Sooposl generally than in Banka or head-quarters sub-division. Murwa is about 30 to 35 seers the rupee in Soobool, but the sub-divisional officer reports he expects distress soon. The condition of the people is good, and general health is very good.
Bhagulpore Divn. 35	Purneah, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold, with sharp westerly wind. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week. Rain is much wanted.
Bhagulpore Divn. 36	Sonthal Pergha. „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather in Dumka not so bad as last week. Occasional high wind. Little crop of any kind is on the ground. Country is extremely dry.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 37	Cuttack, Jan. 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold and dry. Crops are doing well. A little rain would do good, but is not absolutely needed. Cattle disease in places. Human health is generally good.
Orissa Divn. 38	Pooree, Feb. 3, „	Nil.	Weather—Clear, and very little cold. Harvesting of the *sarad*, or the main rice crop is nigh completion. Sugarcane is being cut. Pulses are flowering, and some almost ripe. Castor plants are growing well, and some flowering. Tobacco plantations going on. *Dalua* paddy crop is in progress.
Orissa Divn. 39	Balasore, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather continues fine. No rain has fallen in the district since the 24th October, and ploughing has accordingly not yet commenced. The cold-weather crops have been good, and are now off the land. Cholera and small-pox are prevalent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Feb. 4, '76	Nil.	Weather—Cold, with high west winds. There is no change to report. The *rubbee* crops continue to suffer from want of rain, while the high west winds are drying up the whole country.
41	Lohardugga, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Cool, but disagreeable, owing to the strong west winds. The absence of rain has affected the crops in some parts of the Sudder sub-division, but not to any great extent yet. From Palamow the Assistant Commissioner writes—The strong west winds are drying up the crop. No signs of rain. The strong west winds still continue to blow. Small-pox still exists in parts of Palamow, but the cases are not many.
42	Singbhoom, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Such crops as remain are favorably reported, but some rain is now needed for preparation of land for the ensuing season. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold winds blowing. State and prospects of the crops same as last week. So far as the Deputy Commissioner has been able to judge, the few crops on the ground at present appear good, but he expresses an anxiety as regards the scarcity of water. Unless there be rain soon, he is afraid there will be an unhealthy season. Cholera is reported in one or two places.

* Telegram of the 7th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 8th February 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 16th to 22nd January 1876.	Rain from 23rd to 29th January 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Ranegunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan.	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
	Beerbhoom	Soorae	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Roymore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Garbetta	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
		Contai { Dy. Colle.'s Office...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chooadanga	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallgolla	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Baulcah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	.....	.....	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	0·46	0·67	29th Jan.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	0·22	0·22	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Division.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 16th to 22nd January 1876.	Rain from 23rd to 29th January 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Dacca ... Hospital	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
		Moonshegunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Manickgunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Goalundo ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Madaripore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Perozepore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Patoakhally ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamalpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Atia ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kishoregunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chittagong ... Jail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail	Not rec.	Not rec.	.....	.....	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arrungabad ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 2cd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Sassseram ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuboosh ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	0·09	22nd Jan.	
		Hajeepore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Seetamurhee ...	Nil	Nil	0·52	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ...	Nil	Nil	0·21	29th Jan.	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	Nil	Nil	0·39	ditto	
		Tajpore ...	Nil	Nil	0·15	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Sewan ...	Nil	ditto ...	0·11	ditto	
	Chumparun	Motiharee ...	Nil	ditto ...	0·37	ditto	
		Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	0·50	29th Jan.	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Serai ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamooee ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soopool ...	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto	Not rec. 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Muddehpoora ...	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Souburna ...	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arrareah ...	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamtara ...	Nil	Not rec	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Rajmehal ...	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	Not rec. 16th to 22nd Jan. 1876.
		Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not received 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Godda ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 16th to 22nd January 1876.	Rain from 23rd to 29th January 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore ... Exc. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	ditto	
		Balasore ... Collector's Office	Nil	ditto	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Soorah	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Parhumba	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·47	Not rec.	1·55	22nd Jan.	
		Golaghat	0·05	ditto	0·21	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·60	ditto	1·01	ditto	
		Nazeerah	Not rec.	ditto	0·20	8th Jan	
		Deopanie	ditto	ditto	0·30	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	ditto	ditto	0·18	ditto	
		Maggngah	ditto	ditto	0·24	ditto	
		Sumteck	ditto	ditto	0·33	ditto	
		Cherraoo	ditto	ditto	0·18	ditto	
		Boanee	ditto	ditto	...	...	
		Akyab	8·00	0·30	8·30	29th Jan.	

CALCUTTA,
5th February 1876.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Jan. 30th	10	29·972	29·901	72·3	61·0	49	W S W	2·5	...	.....	b
		16	29·842	29·860	79·6	61·8	30	W N W	8·7	...	.....	b
	31st	10	29·971	29·900	72·5	67·5	75	S	2·7	...	.....	b
		16	29·840	29·867	81·0	64·0	34	S S W	3·8	...	.....	b
	Feb. 1st	10	29·992	30·011	73·5	70·2	84	S S E	3·1	...	C	.....
		16	29·859	29·887	81·5	65·0	34	W	4·9	...	.....	b .....
	2nd	10	29·994	30·013	72·4	69·8	87	S S W	4·2	...	K	.....
		16	29·858	29·876	83·6	65·5	30	S S W	5·8	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	30·004	30·022	76·2	68·0	67	N N E	5·3	...	.....	b
		16	29·880	29·898	83·5	66·4	36	N	7·8	...	.....	b
	4th	10	30·063	30·082	70·8	67·0	37	N	5·6	...	.....	b
		16	29·922	29·940	76·5	58·0	25	N W	8·5	...	.....	b
	5th	10	30·084	30·103	65·0	52·0	31	N W	3·5	...	... ..	b
		16	29·955	29·974	75·0	56·0	22	N W	8·2	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	Jan. 30th	10	29·987	29·993	73	64	58	N W	.....	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·853	29·859	78	71	69	S S W	.....	...	C	b, m
	31st	10	29·975	29·981	73	71	90	S S W	.....	...	C	b, c f
		16	29·856	29·862	78	73	77	S	.....	...	C	b, m
	Feb. 1st	10	29·989	29·995	72	71	95	S S W	.....	...	.....	f
		16	29·874	29·879	78	73	77	S	.....	...	C	d, m
	2nd	10	29·995	30·001	77	73	81	S S W	.....	...	K	b, m scuds.
		16	29·887	29·893	80	75	78	S	.....	...	K	c, m
	3rd	10	30·021	30·027	78	73	77	W	.....	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·887	29·893	83	64	42	N W	.....	...	.....	b, m
	4th	10	30·067	30·074	73	68	34	N	.....	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·929	29·935	77	60	31	N	.....	...	.....	b, m
	5th	10	30·091	30·097	70	66	35	N N W	.....	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·952	29·958	76	69	30	W S W	.....	...	.....	b, m
Chittagong.	Jan. 30th	10	29·920	30·024	72	61	69	S S E	2·1	...	.....	m
		16	29·800	29·904	78	67	54	W	7·1	...	.....	b
	31st	10	29·900	30·004	72	64	62	W N W	3·5	...	.....	m
		16	29·788	29·891	79	69	58	S W	6·3	...	.....	b
	Feb. 1st	10	29·926	30·291	72	62	54	E	2·6	...	.....	m
		16	29·828	29·921	78	70	65	W N W	5·1	...	.....	b
	2nd	10	29·948	30·042	77	71	73	N N E	2·1	...	K, KS	m
		16	29·854	29·948	78	71	69	W	8·7	...	K	m
	3rd	10	29·993	30·090	76	70	72	E S E	2·2	...	...	m
		16	29·852	29·925	80	71	62	W S W	8·2	...	C, K	g
	4th	10	29·956	30·050	76	71	77	S W	2·5	...	K, KS	g m
		16	29·829	29·913	80	69	54	E S E	2·9	...	.....	b
	5th	10	29·954	30·048	75	66	62	N	6·2	...	.....	m
		16	29·870	29·964	76	67	53	S S E	6·4	...	.....	b
Madras.	Jan. 29th	10	30·012	30·012	78	69	61	N	4	...	.....	b
		16	29·889	29·919	80	70	54	E S E	7	...	.....	b
	30th	10	30·016	30·045	79	70	61	S E	1	...	.....	b
		16	29·893	29·923	82	69	48	E	8	...	.....	b, c
	31st	10	30·025	30·056	79	70	61	S by W	7	...	.....	b
		16	29·874	29·904	80	70	68	S E by E	7	...	.....	b
	Feb. 1st	10	30·035	30·045	79	74	61	S by W	5	...	.....	b
		16	29·889	29·919	81	72	62	S E by E	7	...	.....	b
	2nd	10	29·962	30·002	81	69	51	S E by S	4	...	.....	b
		16	29·932	29·962	81	69	51	E S E	6	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	30·071	30·101	79	68	54	S E by S	5	...	.....	b
		16	29·938	29·968	81	70	55	S E	5	...	.....	b
	4th	10	30·057	30·057	80	69	54	S by W	6	...	.....	b
		16	29·920	29·950	80	68	51	S E	8	...	.....	b
Cuttack.	Jan. 29th	10	29·899	29·982	76	60	34	W	0·5	...	.....	b
		16	29·745	29·828	85	62	20	W	3·7	...	.....	b
	30th	10	29·809	29·933	75	62	44	W	0·3	...	.....	b
		16	29·768	29·850	87	65	26	N	1·2	...	.....	b
	31st	10	29·899	29·983	75	67	63	N	0·4	...	.....	b
		16	29·775	29·857	88	68	26	N W	2·7	...	.....	b
	Feb. 1st	10	29·924	30·007	76	68	64	W	0·4	...	.....	b
		16	29·783	29·865	89	67	23	W N W	1·8	...	.....	b
	2nd	10	29·830	30·023	79	68	55	S W	0·8	...	.....	b
		16	29·809	29·891	90	67	25	N N W	2·3	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	29·953	30·036	80	69	54	S W	1·7	...	.....	b
		16	29·817	29·898	91	67	23	W N W	2·4	...	.....	b
	4th	10	29·989	30·072	78	69	35	N E	1·1	...	.....	b
		16	29·838	29·920	84	64	28	E	3·7	...	.....	b
	5th	10	30·017	30·101	73	58	34	N W	0·3	...	.....	b
		16	29·881	29·964	82	59	17	W S W	1·8	...	.....	b
Akyab.	Jan. 30th	10	30·004	30·026	70	64	70	E N E	2·2	...	.....	g
		16	29·895	29·917	76	68	64	S S E	4·0	...	.....	b
	31st	10	29·976	29·998	75	66	59	E	2·8	...	.....	b
		16	29·870	29·892	77	68	60	W	5·8	...	.....	b
	Feb. 1st	10	29·994	30·016	71	65	70	E N E	2·6	...	.....	b
		16	29·887	29·909	77	66	53	W	7·0	...	.....	b
	2nd	10	30·013	30·035	75	65	55	E	3·6	...	.....	b
		16	29·914	29·936	79	71	65	W	9·0	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	30·038	30·060	78	70	65	N N W	3·8	...	.....	b
		16	29·899	29·921	81	71	59	N W	7·8	...	.....	b
	4th	10	29·988	30·010	79	70	61	E N E	3·2	...	.....	b
		16	29·869	29·891	81	72	62	W	9·5	...	.....	b
	5th	10	30·040	30·062	77	66	53	E	3·7	...	.....	b
		16	29·897	29·919	79	62	33	N W	8·5	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th February 1876.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office Calcutta, from 1st to 7th February 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb.	Miles.	In.		
Feb.	1st	29·915	82·8	66·4	130·5	72·8	66·8	62·0	0·70	S W, S S W & W by S	...	79·6	.....	...	Chiefly clear. Foggy from mid-night to 4 A.M., at 7, 8, and 11 P.M.
	2nd	·918	84·5	67·5	138·0	74·2	68·8	65·0	·74	S W & S by W	...	95·1	.....	...	Overcast and clear. Foggy from mid-night to 4 A.M.
	3rd	·928	84·3	69·9	135·0	75·4	68·5	63·7	·68	S S W, & N by E	...	143·6	.....	(	Overcast and clear. Foggy from 7 to 11 P.M.
	4th	·908	77·5	63·5	132·0	69·5	58·6	49·9	·52	N N E, N & N W	...	121·8	.....	...	Clear.
	5th	·891	75·0	58·4	136·0	65·5	54·5	45·7	·51	N N W, N W & S W	0·2	106·4	.....	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 8 and 9 P.M.
	6th	30·007	75·0	55·3	132·4	64·7	54·2	45·8	·53	S W, N E & W S W	...	105·0	.....	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy from 8 to 11 P.M.
	7th	29·937	76·0	54·4	130·4	64·2	54·7	46·1	·54	S W & S S W	...	84·3	.....	...	Clear. Foggy from mid-night to 6 A.M., and 8 to 10 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		○
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	30·1
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	84·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	82·2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·60
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th — by lower rain-gauge	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th — by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·80
Ditto ditto between the 31st January and the 7th February	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·76

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

The 8th February 1876 — *In charge of the Observatory.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHURREEF SEASON 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of November 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals.		Rice Irrigation.				Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation.			Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875.	Area leased subsequently to the 1st June 1875 and up to the last of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7 & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).			Inches during month.	Inches during Khurreef season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	Kendrapara High Level, Section I.	1,269	497	3,119	4,044	38	7,201	148	6	154	7,355	9,027				(a) The details of column 13 are—
		Taldanda	675	178	2,503	2,806	40	5,349	29	...	29	5,410	7,207	...	72·49	52·03	
		Matcheong	1,309	03?08	341	75	29	445	74	...	74	476	2,035				At the rate of Re. 1 12,531
			650	29·25	170	150	37	335	56	...	56	391	1,789				Ditto of Re. 1-8 691
		Total of the month	...	...	6,093	7,069	135	13,319	307	6	313	(a)13,632	20,108	...	...	...	Ditto of Rs. 3 97
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	13,062	4,239	21	19,013	187	8	195	20,108		...	...	.....	Total ... 13,319
South-Western ...	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	402·13	13,201	28,623	109	43,933	...	...	..	43,935	54,639	...	42·24	50·59 Five years. 43·53	*Perennial*—
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	80·10	..	8,471	...	8,471	...	...	...	8,471	10,223	...	53·66		Sugarcane 178
																	Huldi 61
																	Garden produce 53
																	Brinjals 15
																	Plantains 5
																	Saru 3
																	Garden-nut 1
																	Ginger 1
		Total of the month	...	...	13,206	37,094	109	52,406	...	...	...	52,406	64,853	...	...	.....	313
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	22,646	42,096	111	64,853	...	...	..	64,853	...	...	...	.....	Total ... 13,632
Sone ...	Shahabad	Main Western	4,312	959	...	915	2,050	2,965	...	...	...	2,965	...	...	47·26	38·26	
	Gya and Patna	Arrah	1,999	747·36	...	23,579	6,532	30,111	...	...	...	30,111	...	...	31·96	Not known.	
		Patna	1,466	127	...	8,950	71	9,021	...	...	...	9,021	...	...	39·21		
		Total of the month	...	...	...	53,424	8,653	42,077	...	...	...	42,077	...	...	...	.....	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
	Grand total of the month		...	...	27,301	77,587	8,894	1,07,892	307	6	313	1,08,175	84,961	...	...	.....	
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	38,708	46,326	132	84,766	187	8	195	84,961	...	...	...	.....	

The 4th January 1876.

G. A. SEARLE, *Col.*, S.C.,
Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd January 1876, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	33,369	23,632 1 5	2,168 2 2	1,37,857 25	28,632 2 4	2,432 2 3	4,600 4 5
Or per mile of railway	211	149 7 4	13 14 0	795 7	167 10 7	15 7 5	29 1 5
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	75,562½	57,787 9 6	5,297 3 10	2,84,139 17	69,370 13 9	6,358 19 11	11,656 3 9
Total for 4 weeks ...	108,931½	81,420 10 11	7,465 6 0	4,09,998 2	98,003 0 1	8,791 2 2	16,256 8 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,801	22,365 0 9	2,050 2 7	1,01,191 21	32,843 12 6	3,010 13 7	5,060 16 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	195	141 5 3	12 19 1	1,018 24	297 8 8	19 0 6	31 19 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	109,109½	70,598 15 5	6,468 16 5	5,09,307 28	1,02,072 15 0	9,356 13 9	15,815 16 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January 1876, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	141,296½	2,08,477 6 6	27,360 8 7	10,40,036 10	4,03,700 8 0	37,005 17 7	64,366 6 2	44,806½	72,310½	117,116½
Or per mile of railway	.....	233 3 8	21 7 7	.....	315 7 3	28 18 4	50 5 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	798,041	9,15,503 6 3	84,196 12 0	29,48,009 30	12,14,093 9 3	114,039 3 3	198,235 15 3	136,812½	235,646½	372,458
Total for 4 weeks ...	939,337½	12,16,985 12 9	111,557 0 7	39,88,046 0	16,17,794 1 3	151,045 0 10	262,602 1 5	201,618½	307,956½	489,575
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	108,998	1,05,137 10 3	14,220 19 0	9,30,768 20	3,08,649 10 6	30,341 4 4	30,562 3 4	41,037	72,113	113,150
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	121 3 7	11 2 3	.....	360 12 7	28 7 11	39 10 2	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	407,199	6,72,414 11 1	61,638 0 3	37,64,266 0	10,76,011 7 3	153,084 7 8	214,722 7 11	176,734	308,740	485,474

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January 1876, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	6,404	18,208 3 6	1,674 11 9	94,682 20	21,740 14 0	1,992 18 3	3,667 10 0	4,251	5,280	9,531
Or per mile of railway	.....	81 10 4	7 9 8	.....	97 2 8	8 18 2	16 7 10	...	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	10,501½	62,668 15 3	5,744 13 1	3,01,556 0	67,140 13 0	6,154 11 6	11,899 4 7	14,358½	18,424	32,782½
Total for 4 weeks ...	23,805½	80,037 2 9	7,419 4 10	3,96,238 20	88,881 11 0	8,147 9 9	15,566 14 7	18,609½	23,704	42,313½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,218	14,545 8 0	1,333 6 9	1,14,838 30	30,857 5 0	2,828 11 9	4,161 18 6	4,297	5,616	9,913
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	65 0 1	5 19 2	.....	137 14 7	12 12 10	18 12 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	21,945	66,803 5 9	6,129 2 10	4,16,899 10	113,503 3 6	10,404 9 3	16,533 12 1	18,449	24,320	42,769

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January 1876, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	11,011	1,455 0 0	145 10 0	20,903 0	657 0 0	65 14 0	211 4 0
Or per mile of railway	393	52 0 0	5 4 0	747 0	23 8 0	2 7 0	7 11 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	35,738	4,026 0 0	402 12 0	52,070 0	1,624 0 0	162 8 0	625 0 0
Total for 5 weeks ...	46,749	6,081 0 0	608 2 0	72,973 0	2,281 0 0	228 2 0	836 4 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,338½	1,162 3 3	118 4 5	17,868 0	590 6 3	59 0 9	177 5 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	333	42 3 7	4 4 5	638 6	21 1 4	2 2 2	6 6 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	42,353½	5,291 6 6	529 2 10	67,443 20	2,294 8 6	229 9 1	758 11 11

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January 1876, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Sr.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,885	923 0 0	92 6 0	11,982 0	919 0 0	91 18 0	184 4 0
Or per mile of railway	69	34 0 0	3 6 0	440 0	33 8 0	3 7 0	6 13 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	6,012	3,241 0 0	324 2 0	27,389 0	2,215 0 0	221 10 0	545 12 0
Total for 5 weeks ...	7,897	4,164 0 0	416 8 0	39,371 0	3,134 0 0	313 8 0	729 16 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,873	1,266 13 10	120 11 9	7,229 20	554 9 6	55 9 2	177 0 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	68	44 4 0	4 8 6	265 12	20 11 6	2 1 5	6 9 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6,478½	4,721 9 8	472 3 2	21,492 30	1,663 10 8	166 7 3	638 10 5

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No. 7 of 1876.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 12th February 1876.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I.,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL.
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR.
The Hon'ble BABOO RAM SHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI, DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

REGISTRATION OF POSSESSORY TITLES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the compulsory registration of possessory titles in

revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands, said that the title of the Bill was altered, and it now stood as a Bill to provide for the registration of revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands, and of the proprietors and managers in possession thereof. The enacting provisions of the Bill might be divided into two portions. The first portion, ending with Part III, merely re-enacted such of the existing provisions as were now required regarding the forms of the registers and the particulars which were to be recorded in them. This part of the Bill imposed obligations on the Collector. In it the Select Committee had made but small changes, and it would be unnecessary for MR. DAMPIER to repeat what was already fully set out in the printed report in the hands of the members.

He should therefore proceed at once to the fourth Part of the Bill, which imposed obligations on the public. The heading of this Part was, "Of the Registration and Mutation of Names of Proprietors and Managers." In that Part the Committee had made most important changes, having imposed on proprietors and managers the obligation to register, not only the fact of their being in possession as proprietors and managers, but also the extent of the interest of which each proprietor and manager was in such possession. The subject of registering the extent of interest had often been under consideration, and it was taken up again by the Select Committee. The advantage which a complete registration of interests would afford could not be denied, but it had always been considered that any attempt to secure such registration would immediately entail a mass of work which would overwhelm the courts and officers concerned; that it would cause an enormous amount of harassment and vexation to those who were called upon to register, and would create an amount of litigation with which it would be impossible almost to cope. In view of the great importance of the question, the Select Committee had taken the views of practical officers on the subject. He would read extracts from letters written by three of those gentlemen. Mr. Whinfield, Collector of Burdwan, wrote:—

"I do not think the requisition to register the extent of each proprietor's share would entail a prohibitive amount of litigation on the proprietors or of labour on the Collector.

"In the vast majority of cases there is no dispute at all as to the amount of shares; and where there are disputes, it is clearly best for the proprietors to have the matter brought to issue, and settled at the earliest possible date, before the merits of the question become obscured by lapse of time. Undoubtedly, there will be an increase of litigation just at first, while existing titles are being registered, but afterwards I think this provision will tend to decrease litigation as to extent of shares, because each dispute will be nipped in the bud."

Then Mr. Stevens of Nuddea said:—

"In my opinion the utility of the Bill will be enormously increased if the Collector be required to register the extent of the interest of which each proprietor is in possession. It would certainly increase work considerably in this particular direction, but in others it would probably diminish it, provided that the Collector's decision had the effect of binding the parties until it might be reversed by a competent Civil Court. It would prevent co-sharers from prolonging disputes to the annoyance of their tenants, and to the general detriment of the country; and in this way, too, the labours of the police and Magistrates would be not unfrequently lightened."

That was, MR. DAMPIER thought, a most important remark. Then Mr. Lyall, writing from Eastern Bengal, said:—

"I am of opinion that the registration of the extent of the interest of each proprietor would be an unmixed gain, and that the procedure suggested in your paragraph 3 is simple and feasible, and would not cause any great increase of work.

"There are, after all, not a great many estates in which any dispute as to shares arises; and it would be a distinct gain to the owners if they could get an easy and summary decision.

"At present, when a dispute arises, it is the interest of the man who is in the right to go at once to court and have the matter settled; but he thereby throws on himself the whole *onus* of proof, and fears to go to court unless absolutely compelled.

"Under the proposed Act the Collector would make a summary inquiry in which his decision would at least nine times out of ten be correct, and thereby the party in the wrong would either be forced into court as plaintiff, or have to accept the Collector's decision.

"I have seen so much of the evils of deferred litigation that I am in favour of anything that will compel parties to settle their disputes as soon as they arise, which the plan suggested certainly would do.

"Even if it be allowed that the work in the first six months would be heavy, it would soon fall off, and the law would ultimately be a great prevention of litigation."

Now, these gentlemen were very strongly in favour of the registration of the extent of shares. Another great advantage had not been mentioned in these extracts, viz. the advantage to ryots in estates. We could not profess in a Bill of this sort to secure the ryots against further demands from proprietors whose names were not registered, but it would certainly be of some help in assisting ryots when they *bonâ fide* wished to know how much of their rent they ought to pay to what proprietors. As things now stood, the ryots were subjected to much doubt and harassment from the conflicting claims of their joint landlords to collect rents from them.

Let the case of an estate be supposed in which there were two joint owners, each of whom was admitted by the other to be owner of a six-annas share, the remaining four-annas share being claimed by both; and if both of them were powerful proprietors, they would both collect the portion of rent representing the disputed four annas share; many ryots who were not prepared to do battle in the courts would put up with the double payment. So that an Act under which the extent of interest should be registered, as now proposed in this Bill, would give the ryots a hand-book to which they might turn in cases of that sort. The doubting ryot would at any rate see the extent of interest for which any claiming zemindar was registered in the Collector's books. Of course afterwards disputes might be settled in the Civil Court, and the result might be different; but in the meantime the ryot would have a compass by which to steer in the actual payment of rent.

The arguments against the proposed measure were—that a vast amount of litigation, as he had already said, would be stirred up; that disputes would be forced into court which would otherwise be amicably settled in the course of time; and that this work would be fruitless, and would lead to no result, because a regular suit to establish the right would, as a matter of course, follow the summary proceeding.

He had purposely omitted to mention one argument which had been urged in favour of the proposal, and which at first sight was immeasurably more important and more weighty than, he supposed, all the rest put together, and that was that one of the benefits of this registration of the extent of interest would be to enhance the selling value of property by tending to remove doubts as to title.

Now it was absolutely necessary that all who were considering this Bill should clearly see the exact force of that argument in all its bearings. A Bill based on that argument, and very similar to the present Bill, was framed by the Board of Revenue so long ago as 1852, and sent up to the Government of India. Sir Barnes Peacock, then a Member of the Council of the Governor-General, wrote a minute on that Bill, from which the following was an extract—

> "If it is intended that any reliance shall be placed on the register by persons about to purchase lands or to lend money upon the security thereof, (and unless the register is to be so used, I do not see how it can render land a surer investment for money,) I think it will be worse than useless, as it will frequently record persons to be the owners of rights which do not belong to them, and may thus be made an instrument of fraud."

The objection was this. The Bill proposed to register the possession of proprietory interests; it did not profess to bar the future assertion of rights by a person who did not appear to contest the registration of another person's name. Nor could such a Bill do so; for it might be that the rightful proprietor was not in possession, and had no right to be in possession, and therefore did not care to dispute the registration of the applicant's name by the Collector. It was immaterial to him whose name was registered as in present possession, when he, the rightful proprietor, had no right to enter into possession until some future time, so that even putting aside cases of fraud, the register would be misleading to any one who consulted it for the purpose of ascertaining how the title stood. Then it was easy to imagine that, if the register were so used, great opportunities for fraud would be given. A and B acquire an estate jointly. With the intention of defrauding C, A and B collude. A gets his name registered as proprietor in possession of the whole estate; B colluding, keeps in the background, and does not oppose the registration of A's name. Then A sells the entire estate to C, getting out of him the full value; and as soon as C attempts

to take possession, B comes out of retirement and establishes his claim to one-half of the estate for which C has paid the full value to A.

MR. DAMPIER had gone into detail on this matter, because, amongst the opinions given in favour of the measure, and some of them by very high officers whose opinions were entitled to the greatest respect, this argument was used without any fear being expressed as to the possibility of fraud or misleading. It must be most thoroughly understood that the registration of the extent of interest under this Bill could be nothing more than an auxiliary to assist persons in their inquiries as to titles. He considered this one of the greatest objections to the registration of the extent of interest in this way,—the fear that this danger to which he had been alluding would be lost sight of by the public.

Those were the arguments on the two sides of the question; and with all these considerations before them, the Select Committee had determined to recommend that the extent of interest be registered as well as the fact of possession. They considered that on the whole the advantages would outweigh the disadvantages of such a course.

The registration would be of possession where possession existed; but it, remained to notice those cases in which no possession had been made good—in which the applicant claimed to have succeeded to a certain interest, but was opposed by some other person claiming a right in the same interest, neither party having possession. In cases of that sort in the North-Western Provinces, the Collector was allowed to try the question of right to possession summarily, and to put in possession the party whom he considered to have that right. In the Lower Provinces, however, the Committee had thought it best to let the Bill stand as it was. It provided that the question of disputed possession should not be settled by the Collector himself on a summary trial, but should be referred to the Civil Court, which would try summarily the question of right to possession, and nothing else. That decision would be open to no appeal, but would be subject to a regular suit.

There was only one provision of sufficient importance to detain the Council besides these. As the Bill was sent to the Committee, it contained a clause providing that any person required by the Act to register his name, who omitted to do it, should be what the Hon'ble Member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) had called "outlawed;" that was to say, he should be disabled from suing for rent, or taking advantage of any law for the recovery of rent. The Select Committee had omitted that section. It was considered by the majority that the power which the Bill gave to the Collector of imposing a daily fine was sufficient; and if it was sufficient, MR. DAMPIER for one was against any such unpopular and irritating measure as debarring zemindars from exercising their legal rights.

With these remarks he begged to present the report of the Select Committee; and as the time at the disposal of Government for legislative work was running very short, and as it was desirable that, when this Bill was published for the information of the public, any remarks of hon'ble members on the subject, which they might like to make, should also be before the public, he would ask His Honor the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business, in order that the report of the Select Committee might be taken into consideration, and the clauses of the Bill be provisionally settled.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended—

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Sections 4 to 36 were severally agreed to.

Section 37 provided, amongst other things, that the extent of interest of proprietors and managers should be registered.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, as he had ventured to suggest the propriety of embodying a provision in the Bill for the registration of shares,

he desired to take this opportunity to thank his hon'ble colleagues of the Select Committee for taking that suggestion into their careful consideration and providing for such registration in the Bill. The tendency of modern legislation seemed to be to bring into record rights and interests connected with the land as much as practicable, and it was in conformity with that policy he thought it highly desirable, when registration of title was provided for in a new law, that due provision should be made for the registration of shares, that was to say, the extent of the interests of proprietors.

The hon'ble mover of the Bill had explained the advantages which such registration was calculated to produce, and BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would not therefore repeat what had already been said. But he might remark that, although the existing law did not provide for the registration of shares, practically the applications which were made for the registration of names contained generally all necessary information about the extent of the share of each proprietor. The Bill would simply sanction the registration of that which the applications for registration generally indicated. He believed that in four cases out of six there would be no dispute whatever as to the extent of shares. In those cases which might be disputed, a summary inquiry would meet all the requirements of justice for the purposes of the Act, leaving the parties to fight out the battle, if they wished, in a regular suit in the Civil Court. He was inclined to think that such a summary investigation might prevent considerable litigation. Those who were deeply interested in the land had told him that the present Bill, without permitting any registration of shares, would be simply a Bill for the benefit of the Government, and would not, in the remotest degree, benefit the public at large. The Government thought that it could not, under existing circumstances, in many cases identify the proprietors who were responsible for the performance of certain public duties, and that it was therefore necessary to compel proprietors to register their names. He admitted that it was desirable to compel registration of that kind, though he was not prepared to say that the Government was not now able to identify, or find out the parties responsible for the discharge of certain obligations to the State. Those who paid in revenue to the Collector were well known to him; and the road cess machinery had also put means in the hands of the Collector for easily finding out the persons responsible for the discharge of those duties to the State.

But it was certainly desirable to have a complete record of the proprietors having a particular interest in the land, and for that purpose the Bill was unobjectionable. At the same time BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought that the present was a fitting opportunity for giving the public at large—he meant the landed classes—the benefit of such a measure by allowing the registration of shares. Two objections of rather a serious character were raised to this provision. One was this, that the Collector would not have sufficient time for inquiring into disputes connected with the registration of shares. Now the hon'ble mover of the Bill had informed the Council that most of the Collectors whom he had consulted were of opinion that there was ample time for work of the kind proposed. But the Bill did not contemplate throwing much work on the Collector. As the Bill had been framed, the Collector was required simply to record or register the shares of those persons who were in possession. But if the Collector found that there was any question of right involved, he was to refer the case to the Civil Court for summary investigation, and so, practically, much work would not be thrown on the Collector.

The second objection was that such registration would give a fictitious security of title, and people might be induced to purchase property under the fancied security which this registration would confer. The Bill distinctly declared that this registration was intended for the purposes of the Act only; but if the collateral results were what some persons apprehended, he for one thought that it ought not to lead the Council to deny the people the benefits of the law, because some collateral or incidental misapprehension might arise. When Sir Barnes Peacock, for whose opinion of course this Council could not but have the highest respect, objected to the registration of shares, the Bill, as then framed by the Board of Revenue, had a different object in view. It in fact intended to create that security of title which this Bill did not in the remotest degree aim at. The objections which Sir Barnes Peacock had taken to that

Bill were certainly very cogent; but reading this Bill along with the minutes of the Board and Sir Barnes Peacock's minute on the original Bill, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL found that this Bill was not open to the objections taken to the original one.

The benefits of this measure would not extend only to zemindars; ryots would also derive material advantages from it. As already pointed out by the hon'ble mover, there were cases in which the separate management of joint estates led to great oppression to the ryots by reason of the exact extent of the respective shares of several proprietors not being known to the ryots. Now, if under this Bill the extent of the share of each proprietor were recorded, and notification issued in the villages for the information of the ryots, as BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had ventured to recommend, the ryots would know how much they were bound to pay to each sharer; and if the sharer did not receive the amount due from the ryots in proportion to his share, they would be at liberty to deposit the amount with the Collector, as under the existing law. The great disadvantage under which the ryots now labored would be removed.

So all things considered, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL humbly submitted that the registration of shares would be beneficial to the zemindars and ryots alike, whilst it would not in the least affect the interests of the Government. It might be said that if the Bill allowed proprietors to institute a regular suit in the Civil Court for the determination of their respective shares in case of dispute, why drive them to a preliminary suit, and compel them to take a decision which would not be final? Now, he admitted that there was much force in that argument. But taking human nature as it was, he was inclined to think that this preliminary suit might, in many cases, prove to be final. In fact, when the parties saw that their rights had been once determined, and that further litigation would lead only to increased expenditure, trouble, and harassment, in nine cases out of ten, perhaps, they would be content with the decision given by the court in the first instance. At any rate, no one could definitely say now whether this summary investigation would tend to increase of litigation. As far as he had been informed—and he had consulted some of the most experienced zemindars on the subject—they were of opinion that it would reduce litigation.

On these grounds he ventured to express a hope that the Council would agree to the clause providing for the registration of shares.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said it was desirable that this matter should be fully ventilated, and therefore, to prevent misapprehension, he ventured to lay before the Council two remarks which suggested themselves to him in the course of the hon'ble member's speech. The hon'ble member attributed to MR. DAMPIER the statement that the Collector would have ample time to try these disputed cases. He had failed to bring to the notice of the Council what was exactly said by the Collectors who were of opinion that these disputed cases should be left to revenue officers to try. They said that it must be distinctly understood that these cases must be tried by Deputy Collectors, with no appeal to the Collector. If once you allowed an appeal to the Collector from the summary investigations held by Deputy Collectors, the Collector would be flooded with work, and it would be quite impossible for him to grapple with it. If you allowed a Deputy Collector to decide summarily, then this work could be met by increasing the number of Deputy Collectors to meet any great influx of business. As an answer to that, it occurred to MR. DAMPIER that if it should be determined that the decision of these cases should be left to the revenue authorities, and not to the Civil Court, as now provided in the Bill; if the increase of original work might be met by additional Deputy Collectors, the increase of appellate work might also be met by special officers of the rank of Joint-Magistrates being appointed to try such appeals: the rush of work would be when the Act was passed, and every one now in possession came to have the extent of his interest registered.

Then, as to increase of litigation, possibly the summary trial would bring up many suits which would otherwise never have been brought into court at all; many of them would probably be of a frivolous nature, which would be preferred because the procedure would be so cheap and summary. On

the other hand, it seemed to him that the decision of the Collector would prevent many cases going into court which would otherwise have formed the subject of expensive and tedious regular suits. At the same time it had been remarked that the proposed measure would have the effect of reducing the revenue derived from stamps in the shape of court fees; because, if these suits were brought in the Civil Court, these men would have to bear the cost of the proper stamps for regular suits; and under the procedure proposed, they would not be required to do so. Disputes would be referred by the Collector to the court, which would cite the proper parties before it, so that neither party would have to pay the stamp fee for the institution of the suits.

Section 37 was then agreed to, and the remaining sections of the Bill were also provisionally settled without amendment.

The Bill, as provisionally settled, was then ordered to be published in the *Gazette*, and was referred back to the Select Committee for the purpose of considering certain communications on the subject of the Bill which it was understood would shortly be received.

MOFUSSUL MUNICIPALITIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities. This Bill had been almost doubled in length in Select Committee. This was caused principally by two reasons: in the first place the introduction of detailed municipal regulations for conservancy, and the second place by a consolidation measure. The Committee had repealed Act XX of 1856, which was known as the old Chowkeedaree Act, and had re-enacted such of its provisions as were now extant; and the Committee had similarly repealed Act XXVI of 1850, and re-enacted it in Chapter IV. These were the causes of the increased length of the Bill.

As the Committee's report gave in considerable detail the changes made by the Select Committee, it was unnecessary for him to repeat them, and he would therefore only mention the alterations made in the form of the Bill.

The Bill had been divided into five Chapters, the first of which was preliminary and the last was general, and applied to all places to which any Part of the Bill might be extended. Chapters II, III, and IV, applied to different classes of places. Chapter II was a long one, and related to municipalities, and might now be said to take the place of the old municipalities under the District Municipal Improvement Act III of 1864, and also the old District Towns' Act VI of 1868, of this Council. These two Acts were repealed as well as all the Acts amending them, and the place of the two Acts was taken by Chapter II of this Bill, which dealt with municipalities.

Then Chapter III simply dealt with what were now called "towns," and were formerly known as old chowkeedaree unions. But Act XX of 1856 originally provided for two things—the levy of taxes for the support of town police; and secondly, for the organization of such police, who were then called chowkeedars. Numberless Acts had since been passed which had cut Act XX of 1856 to pieces. The Police Acts had done away with all the sections relating to chowkeedars, and had provided that the police in those places, which were known as chowkeedaree unions, should be members of the general police force. As there were several Acts on other subjects which affected other Sections of Act XX of 1856, and the amending Acts also affected other Municipal Acts in force in other places, the whole thing had become an intricate mesh, which it was desirable to reduce to simplicity.

Chapter III took the place of the old chowkeedaree unions, and it was a reproduction of Act XX of 1856, with words changed here and there; but the whole Act had been absolutely reproduced. There had been no attempt to draft these provisions as Sections were drafted in modern legislation. The only change was as to the levy of taxes: not the mode of imposing and assessing taxes, but the mode of levying them from persons who did not pay. With regard to Municipalities, the Committee had provided very careful and detailed provisions as to how taxes not paid on demand should be levied. They

had made these provisions applicable for the levy of arrears of taxes in those towns which were now called chowkeedaree unions under Chapter III.

Chapter IV was similarly a reproduction of Act XXVI of 1850. That Act allowed the Lieutenant-Governor, at the request of the inhabitants of any place, to let them tax themselves. It had not been largely made use of, but it had been found very useful for the purpose of growing railway stations and places of that sort, and the Government objected to altogether striking it out. Therefore the Committee had re-enacted it in this Chapter.

Other alterations made in the Bill were set out in the report of the Committee.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER postponed the motion which stood in the list of business for the consideration of the report of the Select Committee in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and moved that the report of the Committee, together with the Bill as amended, be published in the *Gazette*.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 19th February.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ART-GALLERY IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHOOL OF ART AT CALCUTTA.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 15th February 1876.

In my Minute of the 14th January last, regarding the general administration of Bengal, I had occasion to write the following remarks:—

"The School of Art at Calcutta for natives is now attracting some pupils, "the attendance having much increased within the last two years. All the "students are anxious to qualify themselves in drawing, many of them show a "fair aptitude; and some of them evince considerable ability in painting, "especially in portraiture. After leaving the school many find employment "in lithography or engraving, and it is hoped that the demand for this kind of "artistically skilled labour will increase.

"We are endeavouring to establish an art-gallery in connection with the "institution, to be filled with copies of good pictures in Europe; the importance "of such a gallery for the enlightenment of the native youth is manifest.

"There is a great want of even the most rudimentary training in art "among the native youth generally. The art culture, once indigenous in the "country, has for the most died out in the course of ages, and nothing new has "been substituted. It were much to be desired that inexpensive pictures, engrav-"ings, and other illustrative works, should be largely introduced in the schools "of all descriptions, so that the eyes of the young might become accustomed "to the observation of what is beautiful in the form and the colour of all objects."

I have now to record what has been, and is being done for the enlargement of the School of Art, and for the establishment of an art-gallery in connection with the school.

In such a place as Calcutta the establishment of an art-gallery must be interesting from any and every point of view. But the interest is heightened when the gallery can be the means of daily instruction; will become a lecture-room for classes of native students; may impart additional vigour to an institution designed to elevate the taste, refine the skill, and enlighten the ideas of the native youth who are learning art as a means of livelihood; and may thus serve an important educational purpose.

Fortunately we have been able to secure the occupation of three buildings (at Boitakhana, in continuation of Bow Bazar,) immediately adjacent to the School of Art, which buildings are being rapidly prepared by the Public Works Department for the reception of pictures. Some paintings have been presented to the institution by His Excellency the Viceroy; others have been purchased for this purpose by the Government of Bengal; many also have been promised to be lent for temporary exhibition in the gallery by native chiefs and gentlemen, among whom may be mentioned the Maharajah of Burdwan, the Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, the Raja Hurendra Krishna, the Raja Sutyanund Ghosaul, the zemindar of Paikpara, and others; also copies are being made from private pictures now in Calcutta; one picture, too, has been presented by Mr. Palmer. It is probable that other native gentlemen, owners of good pictures, may see fit to lend their works, either to be copied or to be exhibited for a time, until pictures shall arrive for permanent deposit in the gallery. We have ordered a few copies from works of old masters, by Signor Pompignoli of Florence, which are expected to arrive shortly. We have purchased Colonel Hyde's collection of electrotypes from ancient Greek coins in the British Museum.

If original pictures of merit in Europe shall prove to be expensive beyond our means, we may hope to obtain comparatively inexpensive copies of such works which shall give to the native youth an idea of men and things in Europe, both as regards the present and the past.

Another object of the institution would be to set before the native youth a vivid and comprehensive representation of all that is most instructive and attractive in the extraordinary varied features of India, chiefly as regards natural scenery, architectural remains, national costume, and ethnological

features. For such a purpose signal advantages are available, and ought to be forthcoming.

It will not be difficult to collect plan-drawings of great engineering works in all parts of the world. It would be hard to imagine anything better calculated to improve the minds of native youth than the sight of such a collection.

Some specimens of statuary, and especially castes of antique works, will, we hope, be obtained.

It is hoped that the gallery may be sufficiently ready by the middle of March to be opened for the classes and the students of the School of Art. His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to be present at the inauguration. The interest which the Viceroy has taken in projects of this description was evinced by his speech at the opening of the Art Exhibition at Calcutta in December 1874.

If any one shall be kindly disposed to render assistance by sending any work of art to the institution, the work will be taken charge of by the Principal of the School of Art, Mr. H. Locke.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE CHARITABLE HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1874.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1876.

READ—

The Report by the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, on the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal for the year 1874.

Read again—

The Report for 1873, with the orders of Government passed thereon.

UNDER the system lately introduced, and which was referred to in the resolution in the previous year, the detailed reports on each dispensary in these provinces are submitted to the Surgeon-General through the responsible medical and executive officers of each district and division. Every officer therefore who has any concern in the administration of these institutions is thus afforded a full opportunity of acquainting himself with their history and working, and of offering his own remarks and suggestions. The detailed reports having thus been dealt with, their submission to Government has now been discontinued. The present report submitted by the Surgeon-General contains a general summary and digest of the reports received, and particular mention of such details only as it is desirable to bring to the notice of the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe from Dr. Beatson's remarks that the system has worked well; that the remarks recorded and action taken by the local officers have evinced both care and interest in the subject; and that all matters of petty detail have been thoroughly considered and dealt with.

2. Excluding from consideration certain dispensaries which have been transferred, with the districts in which they are situated, to the control of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the total number of permanent charitable hospitals and dispensaries open in the interior of the Lower Provinces at the close of the year 1873 was 182. In the year under report 23 new institutions were added to the number and 2 were closed; consequently the total number open at the beginning of 1875 was 203. These results, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, speak favorably for the public spirit and benevolence of the native community, by whom the necessary funds for the establishment of these new dispensaries have been for the most part provided. The yearly additions which are made to the number of these charitable institutions afford, moreover, as observed by the Surgeon-General, practical testimony of the appreciation in which these institutions are held by the people of Bengal, and that the rules lately adopted, with a view to determining the conditions under which Government aid shall be granted to persons desirous of establishing

dispensaries, are sufficiently liberal. The terms on which many of the older institutions were founded have rendered it unadvisable to insist upon a strict conformity in all cases to the former rules, but in time the number of institutions thus exceptionally treated will diminish, and the confusion in classification, to which the Surgeon-General alludes as arising from this cause, will gradually disappear from the returns.

3. From nine dispensaries, which, with two exceptions, were established during the year under report, no reports or returns were received. In 134 of the remaining 194 institutions in-door patients were received and treated. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the remark made by the Surgeon-General that in all, except branch dispensaries in towns, accommodation should, if possible, be provided for persons requiring constant medical care, and unable to obtain such for themselves at their own homes, and hopes that the matter will engage the immediate attention of all local officers and dispensary committees. Though much has been done towards the establishment of dispensaries throughout the province, much yet remains to be done. The statement given in paragraph 11 of the report shows that in the notoriously unhealthy districts of Chittagong and Purneah only one dispensary has been hitherto opened out, and that in the Dinagepore district also, in which much fever prevails, two dispensaries only have been established. These are all large and wealthy districts, and the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that if the district officers were to exert themselves, and showed a greater interest in the matter, the wealthy native residents would not be found backward in subscribing the funds necessary for the establishment of new dispensaries.

4. *Public health.*—In his 14th paragraph the Surgeon-General calls attention to the causes which render the dispensary returns a fallacious index of the state of health of the general community in either particular parts of or the province as a whole. Dispensary patients, it is true, generally belong to the poorer classes, while at the same time there are certain sections of native society which do not take advantage of the existence of dispensaries at all. Still it is inevitable that any great change in the public health, whether for better or for worse, will have its effect in the dispensary returns, and to a certain, though a limited, extent the course of disease and the extent and prevalence of special forms of disease will be thus traceable, as well as the rate of mortality of the different diseases. In the medical history of the year under review the diminution of epidemic fever was a noticeable feature, and this circumstance is also confirmed by the figures now submitted. Similarly, an inference may be drawn, though with less certainty, as to the straitened circumstances of the people, due to the late scarcity, from the increase in the number of cases of disease attributable to a weakened constitution. There is little else in the returns, however, indicative of an exceptional season; the proportion which the number of cases of the various diseases treated bear to each other having been preserved from year to year with a remarkable sameness.

5. *Sick treated.*—The fact that the figures for the dispensaries now transferred to Assam have been excluded from the totals for 1874, while they have not been thus excluded from the totals for the previous years, somewhat detracts from the value of the comparative statements which have been incorporated with the present report. Notwithstanding this circumstance, however, the figures for 1874, showing the number of sick treated, indicate a large increase as compared with the numbers treated in previous years. Including both in-door and out-door patients, the total number of persons who were either received into the dispensaries or afforded out-door relief during the year under review was 660,131, against 618,710 in the previous year. In 1869 the number was 385,812 only, so that in the course of five years the figures have nearly doubled. It is to be borne in mind that patients treated in the Calcutta and suburban hospitals and dispensaries, and in the special endemic dispensaries in the districts of the Burdwan division have been excluded from these totals. Adding 263,027 patients who were treated at the former, and 917,664 who were treated at the latter institutions, the grand total of persons prescribed for was 1,840,822, against 1,804,984 in the year 1873. As has been repeatedly pointed out, these figures do not pretend to any great accuracy as indicating the number of individuals who attended the several institutions, each separate

attack of disease being treated as a distinct case. Still the Lieutenant-Governor accepts them as satisfactorily indicating the extent to which the people are beginning to realise the advantages of superior medical treatment, and as bearing testimony to the increasing confidence with which the several practitioners in charge of the various institutions are regarded.

6. The increasing extent, as indicated by the returns, to which provision is being made in the local dispensaries for the treatment of in-door patients is a matter for satisfaction. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the efforts which have been thus made by several committees to utilise the balance of funds at their credit will be sustained and more generally followed. In the past year the average number of in-door and of out-door patients treated daily was 1,201 and 6,774 respectively, against 974 and 6,683 in the previous year. Of the whole number who attended 64·11 were males, 19·69 females, and 16·19 children, the proportion of women and children being slightly greater than in the previous year. Of the results of the treatment the details given refer only to in-door patients. These show that 69·71 per cent. were cured and relieved, 13·44 per cent. were otherwise accounted for, and 16·85 died. The mortality was thus slightly greater than in previous years, the death-rate having been 16·22 in 1873, 16·07 in 1872, and 18·41 in 1871. With respect to the very high death-rate observable in certain dispensaries, the Surgeon-General very properly calls attention to the fact that the absence of pauper asylums leads to a large number of hopeless cases being admitted for treatment, simply because there is no place but the dispensary where the wants of the unfortunate sufferers can be attended to. In every dispensary where such cases are of frequent occurrence it would be advisable, as noticed by the Surgeon-General, to set apart a moribund ward, the statistics of which might be separately shown. By some such expedient only will it be possible to render the dispensary returns of real value, as showing the success or otherwise of the treatment of ordinary diseases.

7. *Surgical operations*.—The total number of major surgical operations performed was 2,401, against 2,045 in the previous year. Of minor surgical operations the number was 29,554, against 25,889. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Surgeon-General in thinking that the relief of injury or disease by surgery is much appreciated by the native community, and that the advance indicated by the above figures is the more satisfactory on this account. The great increase in the number of operations connected with the eye is very noteworthy, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that a fair proportion of them were successful.

8. *Supply of medicines*.—Of the contributions made by Government towards medical relief, no inconsiderable portion consists in the gratuitous supply of European drugs and other medical stores to the various hospitals and dispensaries. The total value of what was thus supplied during the year under review was Rs. 2,51,260, against Rs. 2,26,634 in the previous year. Of the whole amount, Rs. 61,689 only represents the ordinary supply of medicines, &c., to permanent dispensaries in the interior. The balance consists of the value of stores supplied to the Calcutta hospitals, to the temporary dispensaries established in the fever-stricken districts, and in those where famine was anticipated. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the anticipation of the Surgeon-General that in future years a large saving may be effected by the substitution of the cinchona febrifuge for quinine will be realised. Meanwhile, a very appreciable diminution in the demand on the resources of Government will result from the abolition of most of the endemic fever dispensaries in the Burdwan division.

9. *Income of dispensaries*.—Excluding the cost of medicines supplied by Government, the total income of all dispensaries in the interior was Rs. 3,36,198, against Rs. 3,10,886 in the previous year. Of this total income Government still contributes somewhat more than one-third. Still in the year under review there was a slight improvement in the extent to which native subscribers came forward to support the several institutions, while the contributions received from local funds were also somewhat more liberal than in the previous year. The proportion borne by subscriptions received from the European community to the total income decreased from 7·93 per cent. in 1873 to 7·09 in 1874. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the

number of municipalities which contribute towards the support of dispensaries increased to 65, against 52 only in 1873, and that the amount of their contributions has ranged higher than heretofore. The arrangement adopted in certain instances of appointing the town committees to have the control of the dispensaries is favorably reported on, and should be extended. With a view to guard Government against loss, consequent on the extension of the number of charitable dispensaries, a system of guaranteed subscriptions was introduced under the new dispensary rules. This system is reported to have worked well. In the majority of cases the whole amount of the guaranteed income was realised, and in many cases considerably more. The net result was a surplus of Rs. 35,495, against a deficiency of Rs. 8,158. The Lieutenant-Governor expects that the Magistrates of the districts where the 39 institutions which fell short of their guaranteed income are situated will give their attention to the more punctual realization of the subscriptions. He trusts that subscribers will remember the conditions on which the Government aid is afforded; and that, if failure of private resources were to become chronic, the Government contribution might have to be withdrawn. The success with which, in the majority of cases, the guaranteed income is realized is creditable to the officers concerned.

10. *Expenditure of dispensaries.*—Excluding the value of medical stores supplied by Government without charge, the total expenditure of all dispensaries during the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,32,840, against Rs. 3,18,024 in 1873 and Rs. 2,99,738 in 1872. The income of the dispensaries taken together was thus sufficient not only to cover all expenses, but to admit of the investment of a small surplus. The mean cost of each patient was annas 9-4, against annas 8-10 in 1873.

11. *Inspection.*—The number of dispensaries visited by administrative medical officers was somewhat less than in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the explanation offered of the result. He trusts, however, that future reports will show that any shortcoming in this respect has been made good. Generally, civil surgeons have performed a fair amount of inspection duty. The Lieutenant-Governor does not, however, consider the failure to visit the dispensaries at Gurbetta, Barh, and Behar creditable to the officers concerned.

12. The services rendered by the several district medical officers have not been confined to supervising the working of permanent dispensaries. In districts where epidemics have prevailed, the establishment of temporary institutions, and the deputation of medical subordinates with medicines for free distribution in the interior, has occupied much of their attention. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the testimony which is borne by the Surgeon-General to the diligence and care with which the work of the officers under his control has been generally discharged. To the Surgeon-General himself the acknowledgments of Government are due for the ability with which he has entered upon the administration of his department, and in particular the Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Dr. Beatson for the care with which the present report has been drawn up.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different District of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 12th February 1876.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
1	Burdwan, Feb 14.* '76	Nil.	The oil-seed crops are nearly all got in, and the outturn is fair. The later cold weather crops, pulses, barley, and sugarcane, are looking better than could be expected in the absence of the usual rain at this season. Rain is much wanted. The tanks are getting very low, and cholera is beginning to appear in Culna and Jehanabad.
2	Bankoora, „ 12. „	Nil.	Weather is getting warm. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week. Health of the district is good.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 12. „	Nil.	Weather—Warm. In some parts the want of rain is damaging the winter crops.
4	Midnapore, „ 12. „	Nil.	Weather—Fine and dry. *Rubbee* crops have been sown over a larger area than usual, but the outturn will only be moderate. There is sporadic cholera in many places.
5	Hooghly, „ 12. „	Nil	Weather—Very cold on the 4th and 5th February, but getting warmer subsequently. *Borro* rice in the south is going on well. Transplanting of *borro* rice into swamp lands from nurseries is going on well, but water is shallow. Sugarcane being cut and pressed. Sugarcane cuttings are being planted out. Banking up of potatoe lands is closed, but irrigation is still carried on in late potatoe lands. Early potatoes are being dug up; mangoe trees are now in flower. *Rabbee* crops are doing well, and a good outturn is expected. Very late *aman* rice (*kulesh* and *maghi*) is still being harvested from swamp lands in the south. Gram, pulses, *mohur* and *masooree*, are being cut. Yield is very good. Vegetables are abundant, except brinjals.
	Howrah, „ 12. „	Nil.	Weather is still fine. State and prospects of the crops remain unchanged.
	Central Districts.		
6	24-Pergunnahs, Feb. 14,† '76	Nil.	Weather—Cold in the beginning of the week; getting warmer since. The harvest of *aman*, or the late rice, is all but completed. Cold weather crops are doing well. Cholera and fever have much abated throughout the district.
7	Nuddea, „ 12. „	Nil.	Weather is becoming sensibly warmer. There is nothing new to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops. The harvest is going on, but the outturn is generally poor.
8	Jessore, „ 12 „	Nil.	Weather—Bright and clear. No rain. The cutting of winter crops continues. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. Rain is wanted.
9	Moorshedabad „ 12. „	Nil.	Weather—Fairly cool and seasonable. Prospects of crops are fair. *Boro dhan* is still being sown and transplanted. A full harvest of cold weather crops not expected owing to absence of rain. Indigo is fair. Mustard is being reaped, and sugarcane is cut and crushed. Public health is good.
10	Dinagepore, „ 11. „	Nil.	Weather—Fine. State and prospects of the crops on the whole are fair.
11	Maldah, „ 12. „	Nil.	Weather—Generally clear, days warmer, nights still cold. Transplantation of the early spring rice is progressing and in places is completed. *Rubbee* crops are suffering from want of rain. Their outturn does not appear to be very good at present; on the average a 9 to 10 anna yield is expected. Rain is still wanted for the early winter crops.
12	Rajshahye, „ 12. „	Nil.	Weather—Clear and cold, but no appearance of rain. The *rubbee* crops are suffering much from continued absence of rain, which is very much wanted for all kinds of crops.
13	Rungpore, „ 11. „	Nil.	Weather—Getting warm. Mustard has yielded a good average crop. In some places it is still being reaped. Sugarcane and ginger crops are good. Potatoe crop is larger than the average. Wheat and pulses are poor for want of rain. Tobacco is promising. *Aous* being sown.
14	Bogra, „ 12. „	Nil.	Weather—Fair. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
15	Pubna, „ 12. „	Nil.	Weather—Clear and fine, and unseasonably cold. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. A fresh outbreak of cholera has occurred near Oronkola. Twenty-five deaths are reported.

* Telegram of the 14th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 14th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Continued.)		
COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 16	Darjeeling, Feb. 11, '76	Nil.	Weather—Milder, with a little more sunshine. The few unimportant crops on the ground now are doing well. Land is being prepared for sowing.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 17	Julpigoree, ,, 12, ,,	Nil.	Weather has been cold and pleasant. No sign of rain, which is greatly needed. Nothing special to report as to the crops.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	Cooch Behar, ,, 10, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Very cold. The prospects of the tobacco crop have not improved, as there was no rain during the week.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 18	Dacca, Feb. 14,* '76	Nil.	Weather was cool up to last three days. State and prospects of the crops are very fair.
DACCA DIVN. 19	Furreedpore, ,, 12, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Unusually cold during early part of the week, but towards its close somewhat warmer weather set in. Still complaints of want of rain for rubbee crops. Health of the district is good.
DACCA DIVN. 20	Backergunge, ,, 10, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Cold. State and prospects of the crops are fair, but rain is wanted.
DACCA DIVN. 21	Mymensingh, ,, 11, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Colder than last week. Mornings cloudy. No crop of any consequence is on the ground at present. Rain is much needed for tobacco and *khesari*.
DACCA DIVN. 22	Tipperah, ,, 11, ,,	Nil.	Weather—No change since last week. The cold weather crops are all nearly harvested, and are pretty fair. *Borro dhan* is now being planted out, and is suffering from want of rain.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 23	Chittagong, ,, 10, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Cool. Rain is wanted. Cholera is decreasing. Small-pox is still prevalent.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 24	Noakholly, ,, 10, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Cold and fair. The winter crops are promising well, but little rain would do much good. Cases of cholera and small-pox still prevail in certain parts of the district.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, ,, 8, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Very cold at night during the last part of the week. Mustard is being gathered. The hillmen have begun to cut jungle for their joom.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	Hill Tipperah, ,, 9, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Cold and fair. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN. 26	Patna, Feb. 14,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Prospects of the crops are favorable. Health of the district is good.
PATNA DIVN. 27	Gya, ,, 12, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Warmer. High westerly winds during the day. Highest reading of thermometer 89° 4′ in the shade. Rubbee crops are fair throughout the district. Very little injury from want of rain. Public health is good.
PATNA DIVN. 28	Shahabad, ,, 12, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Strong westerly winds in the south. Oil-seeds, poppy, and tobacco are promising, but the *rubbee* requires rain. A few cases of small-pox reported in Sasseram.
PATNA DIVN. 29	Durbhunga, ,, 12, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Fine and cold, with west wind during the early parts of the week; much warmer the last two days. No change in the prospects of crops. Prices are stationary for the most part, with slight decline here and there. Relief officers employed in the Mudhoobani sub-division report several cases of distress, but the markets are still well supplied with grain, though the means of purchasing it are beginning to fail.
PATNA DIVN. 30	Monuffer pore ,, 12, ,,	Nil.	Weather is getting rather warmer. There is no material change in the prospects of the crop throughout the district.
PATNA DIVN. 31	Sarun, ,, 12, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Cold; sky clear, with west wind prevailing. Cold weather crops are generally very fair, and a good outturn may be expected. Mustard and peas are being harvested. Wheat, barley, and *rahur* pulse, are doing well, and fast reaching maturity. Poppy is flowering. Indigo prospects indifferent. Slight injury to peas and *rahur* from frost within the jurisdiction of thana Buragaon, in the Sewan sub division, has been reported by the police. Prices are favorable. General health is good.
PATNA DIVN. 32	Champaran, ,, 11, ,,	Nil.	Weather—There is no change from previous week. The crops are flourishing, though except in the north, where the land has been irrigated. There will not be a full *rubbee* crop if rain does not fall shortly.

* Telegrams of the 14th February, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 33	Monghyr, Feb. 12, '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. State and prospects are much the same as last week.
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 34	Bhagulpore, „ 14.* „	Nil.	Owing to continued drought the *rubbee* is drying up on high lands. It is still very good in many places, especially near the Coosy. Prices of rice and murwah are not rising in Soopool, though the sub-divisional officer reports the condition of the people in Naradigur, outside Court of Wards' jurisdiction, to be getting very bad. The Collector leaves for Soopool this week. In Mudehpoorah, where grain is just as dear, the sub-divisional officer says he hears of no complaints of prices, and the condition of the people is very good. General health of the district is very good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 35	Purneah, „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather was very cold during the first part of the week, but to-day the wind has changed to the east, and it has become warmer. The grain and pulses are still looking fair. Wheat and barley are in ear, but the crop is a poor one. Ploughing for *bhadoi* sowings is going on. Prices continue the same as last week.
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 36	Sonthal Perghs. „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather—Nights cold. Days getting warmer. Prospects of *rubbee* are not improved. General health is good.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN. 37	Cuttack, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather is drier than usual at this season, and occasionally warm. Cold weather crops are being reaped with good outturn. Public health is good. Price of food-grain is low.
ORISSA DIVN. 38	Pooree, „ 10, „	Nil.	Weather—Clear, and very little cold. Harvesting of the *sarad*, or the main rice crop, is completed. Sugarcane is being gathered. Some pulses are in pods and some are ripe. Mustard seeds are being harvested. Tobacco, cotton, and *dalooa* paddy crops are fairly progressing.
ORISSA DIVN. 39	Balasore, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather—Fine and dry throughout the district. The rice harvest is finished, and agricultural operations are for the most part at a standstill. Health of the district is somewhat improved.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Feb. 11, '76	Nil.	Weather—Cold, with high very drying west winds. There can be no change in the state and prospects of the crops till some rain falls. The rubbee crops will be very short. The high winds are damaging the opium, and while the ground continues in its present hardened condition, the ryots cannot plough. Mohoora and mangoe are coming into blossom.
41	Lohardugga, „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather—Warmer than last week. High west winds. No rain. The grain and makai crops have suffered to some extent in some parts of the Sudder division for want of rain. From Palamow the Assistant Commissioner reports that the outturn will be short owing to no rain. The westerly winds still continue to blow. General health is good. A few cases of small-pox still reported from Palamow.
42	Singbhoom, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather is seasonable. State and prospects of the crops, &c., in every respect the same as last week.
43	Manbhoom, „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather is still extremely dry, with scarcely any dew. Reports from all parts of the district are to the effect that the crops promise well. But the reservoirs of water for cattle and irrigation are getting low.

* Telegram of the 14th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 15th February 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 23rd to 29th January 1876.	Rain from 30th January to 5th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches		1876.	
	Western Districts						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Cutwa	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 23rd to 29th Jan. 1876
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	29th Jan.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Tumlook	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office... / Exc. Engr.'s Office	Nil / Not rec.	Nil / Not rec.	Nil	ditto / 22nd Jan.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary / Jail ...	Nil / Nil	Nil / Nil	Nil	ditto / ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barnset	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chooadanga	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Koushtea	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Berhampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Moorshedabad	Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Baulcah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office / Hospital ...	Nil / 0·46	Not rec. / Nil	0·85 / 0·67	31st Jan. / 5th Feb.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	0·00	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office / Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil / 0·22	Nil / Nil	Nil / 0·22	ditto / ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	29th Jan.	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 23rd to 29th January 1876.	Rain from 30th January to 6th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca... Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan	
		Dacca... Hospital	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Moonshegunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Patookhally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dinapore Jail	Not rec.	Not rec.	.....	.....	
		Dinapore Cantonment	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 2cd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Nil	Nil	0·00	ditto	
		Hajeepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	Nil	0·52	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Nil	0·39	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Not rec.	0·15	29th Jan.	
	Saran	Chupra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	0·11	ditto	
	Chumparun	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	0·37	5th Feb.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamoose	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto	Not rec. 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kussengunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamtara	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 23rd to 29th Jan. 1876.
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 16th to 22nd Jan. 1876.
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not received 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 23rd to 29th January 1876.	Rain from 30th January to 5th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
		{ Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kendrapurah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Juguttsingpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore ... { Exc. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	ditto	
		{ Collector's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh .. { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		{ Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebasa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·95	Not rec.	2·50	29th Jan.	
		Golaghât	0·24	ditto	1·45	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·10	ditto	1·16	ditto	
		Nazeeran	Not rec.	ditto	0·20	8th Jan.	
		Despanie	ditto	ditto	0·30	ditto	
		Hattiepoutie	ditto	ditto	0·18	ditto	
		Mazengah	ditto	ditto	0·23	ditto	
		Suntock	ditto	ditto	0·33	ditto	
		Cherniseo	ditto	ditto	0·48	ditto	
		Benares	ditto	ditto	.....	.....	
		Akyab	0·30	Nil	8·30	5th Feb.	

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1876.

H. F. BLANFORD.
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India, in charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 6th to 12th Feb. 1876.

Stations	Date.	Hour	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Saturation.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather notices.
Calcutta.	Feb. 6th	10	30·093	30·112	69·0	54·2	31	N E	4·2	...	.....	b
		16	29·952	29·971	74·4	55·6	21	N by W	8·9	...	c	.....
	7th	10	29·971	30·000	66·0	53·0	38	S W	2·8	...	...	b
		16	29·935	29·958	75·4	56·7	24	S W	6·3	...	.....	b
	8th	10	30·111	30·130	71·0	57·0	33	E	3·1	...	.....	b
		16	29·996	30·014	78·5	60·7	29	W	4·5	...	.....	b
	9th	10	30·114	30·133	72·8	62·5	73	S E	2·4	...	.....	b
		16	29·995	30·014	79·0	59·0	23	W S W	4·7	...	.....	b
	10th	10	30·052	30·071	62·3	62·2	93	S by E	2·8	...	.....	b
		16	29·896	29·914	80·7	61·5	27	W	7·5	...	C	.....
	11th	10	29·971	29·990	73·5	67·9	82	S W	4·1	...	.....	b
		16	29·818	29·836	80·2	63·3	21	N W	9·7	...	.....	b
	12th	10	30·018	30·036	78·3	64·6	32	S W	4·5	...	.....	b
		16	29·915	29·931	88·2	66·7	27	W	6·5	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	6th	10	30·087	30·103	72	67	75	N E	.....	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·941	29·959	76	64	29	N	.....	...	.....	b, m
	7th	10	30·011	30·027	72	62	53	N W	.....	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·958	29·974	77	62	38	S S W	.....	...	.....	b, m
	8th	10	30·050	30·065	75	66	59	N W	.....	...	.....	b, m
		16	30·046	30·062	78	69	61	S S W	.....	...	.....	b, m
	9th	10	30·114	30·130	74	68	72	N W	.....	...	.....	b, m
		16	30·069	30·085	79	70	61	S S W	.....	...	C	b, m
	10th	10	30·093	30·109	74	69	80	N W	.....	...	K	b, m
		16	29·944	29·960	78	71	69	S	.....	...	C	b, m
	11th	10	29·999	30·015	76	69	64	S S W	.....	...	C	b, m
		16	29·878	29·894	81	72	62	S S W	.....	...	.....	b, m
	12th	10	29·986	30·002	79	73	73	S S W	.....	...	C	b, m
		16	29·944	29·960	81	73	66	S	.....	...	.....	b, m
Chittagong.	6 h	10	29·984	30·000	69	66	79	W S W	1·9	...	.....	m
		16	29·860	29·876	77	68	54	W N W	4·7	...	.....	m
	7th	10	29·980	30·076	66	55	45	W N W	4·1	...	.....	m
		6	29·860	29·911	77	66	18	S W	7·4	...	.....	m
	8th	10	30·010	30·105	68	66	92	W	2·8	...	.....	m
		16	29·917	30·07	70	60	54	W	4·4	...	.....	m
	9th	10	30·146	30·261	68	59	65	W N W	1·9	...	.....	m
		16	29·993	30·107	76	61	37	W S W	4·5	...	.....	m
	10th	10	29·972	30·087	71	61	53	W	1·9	...	.....	m
		16	29·960	30·074	77	64	45	S S E	4·8	...	.....	m
	11th	10	29·956	30·050	74	64	58	N N E	2·0	...	.....	m
		16	29·838	29·951	78	68	57	E N E	7·0	...	.....	m
	12th	10	29·938	30·052	77	68	60	W	1·6	...	.....	m
		16	29·902	29·916	80	70	58	N E	7·0	...	.....	m
Mauritius.	5 h	10	30·047	30·067	81	71	59	S by W	6·1	...	.....	b
		16	29·917	29·937	82	71	55	E S E	8·8	...	.....	b
	6th	10	30·05	30·065	81	70	55	S S W	3·5	...	.....	b
		16	29·935	29·965	82	70	52	E	3·9	...	.....	b
	7th	10	29·961	30·01	83	70	60	E by S	4·8	...	.....	b
		16	29·937	29·967	83	67	39	N E	12	...	.....	b
	8th	10	30·093	30·123	82	69	48	E	5	...	.....	b
		16	29·984	30·014	81	70	55	E by N	10	...	.....	b
	9th	10	30·134	30·164	84	71	50	E N E	10	...	.....	b, c
		16	30·041	30·041	82	69	48	N E by E	11	...	.....	b
	10th	10	30·08	30·110	82	70	52	N E by N	9	...	.....	b
		16	29·978	30·008	83	70	49	N E	13	...	.....	b
	11th	10	30·052	30·082	79	70	61	N E by N	6	...	.....	b
		16	29·940	29·970	81	71	59	E N E	9	...	.....	b
Cuttack.	6th	10	30·025	30·19	71	55	29	W N W	0·2	...	.....	b
		16	29·863	29·945	83	61	31	W N W	2·3	...	.....	b
	7th	10	29·863	29·977	72	61	49	N N E	0·1	...	.....	b
		16	29·871	2·953	85	61	17	W N W	2·3	...	.....	b
	8th	10	30·032	30·116	74	64	55	W	0·2	...	.....	b
		16	29·961	29·943	84	62	32	W N W	2·8	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·887	29·971	75	67	63	W N W	0·3	...	.....	b
		16	29·724	29·806	86	62	18	W N W	1·9	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29·901	29·988	87	61	14	W	0·7	...	.....	b
		16	29·684	29·766	80	64	19	N W	2·8	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29·949	30·032	80	62	34	W N W	0·7	...	C	b
		16	29·820	29·901	81	65	18	N W	1·9	...	C	b
	12th	10	29·864	30·052	76	69	59	W S W	0·6	...	.....	b
		16	29·857	29·938	92	67	21	W N W	1·9	...	C	d
Akyab.	6th	10	30·020	30·051	73	59	38	S	5·5	...	.....	b
		16	29·987	29·999	80	60	24	N W	7·8	...	.....	b
	7th	10	30·032	30·064	70	57	40	N	4·3	...	.....	b
		16	29·920	29·942	78	61	32	N W	9·6	...	.....	b
	8th	10	30·050	30·081	73	56	27	N	4·1	...	.....	b
		16	29·917	29·939	80	64	37	N W	7·6	...	.....	b
	9th	10	30·113	30·135	75	62	44	N E	3·6	...	.....	b
		6	29·957	29·979	79	65	44	W N W	8·1	...	.....	b
	10th	16	30·034	30·056	72	63	68	E	3·3	...	.....	b
		16	29·972	29·951	78	63	61	W S W	5·3	...	.....	b
	11th	10	30·011	30·031	74	60	63	E	2·4	...	.....	b
		16	29·924	29·942	78	60	61	W	0·6	...	.....	b
	12th	10	30·081	30·093	72	66	71	E	2·0	...	.....	b
		16	29·954	29·976	79	60	58	W	8·5	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1876.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India, in charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th February 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb.	Miles.	In.		
Feb.	8th	30·044	79·0	57·0	132·2	66·8	57·5	50·1	0·57	S W & variable.	...	84·0	.....		Clear. Slightly foggy from 9 to 11 P.M.
	9th	·080	79·9	56·5	134·2	67·5	57·8	50·0	·56	W & S W	...	75·7	.....	○	Chi fly clear. Slightly foggy from midnight to 6 A.M., and at 9 and 10 P.M.
	10th	29·970	80·8	57·6	135·8	6·5	59·7	52·7	·59	S W & S by W	...	61·1	.....	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 6 and 7 A.M.
	11th	·901	86·5	60·9	138·5	72·4	63·1	55·7	·58	S by W & S S W	...	108·1	.....	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 1 and 2, and from 5 to 7 A.M.
	12th	·947	88·4	63·5	137·8	74·8	65·1	58·3	·58	S S W & S W	...	134·7	.....	...	Chiefly clear.
	13th	·966	88·0	66·2	138·0	75·3	65·7	59·0	·55	S S W & W by S	...	89·7	.....	...	Clear. Foggy from 4 to 7 A.M., and at 10 and 11 P.M.
	14th	·902	88·5	63·5	137·0	75·6	65·9	59·1	·58	S W & S by W	...	72·0	.....	...	Cirri and clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	32·0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	88·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	85·2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·58
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain-gauge	...	Nil.
... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·42
Ditto ditto between the 31st January and the 14th February	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	1·18

GOPEENAUTH SEN.

The 15th February 1876. *In charge of the Observatory.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 29th January 1876, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	42,139	28,371 6 10	2,909 14 4	1,04,744 2	29,309 11 10	2,934 19 6	5,295 13 10
Or per mile of railway	266	179 4 6	18 8 8	661 36	185 12 6	17 0 9	33 9 5
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	108,931½	81,459 10 11	7,455 6 0	4,09,908 2	93,903 0 1	8,791 2 2	16,256 8 2
Total for 5 weeks ...	151,070½	1,09,811 1 9	10,365 0 4	5,14,712 4	1,23,302 11 11	11,486 1 8	21,552 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	39,079½	25,452 10 5	2,353 3 2	1,41,734 20	26,767 7 10	2,453 13 9	4,786 16 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	247	160 13 5	14 14 10	914 24	169 2 4	15 10 2	30 5 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	148,189	90,928 9 10	8,804 19 7	6,54,642 8	1,28,840 6 10	11,810 7 6	20,612 7 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th February 1876, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	120,594‡	†1,82,573 6 6	16,735 17 11	10,27,155 0	3,88,613 5 3	35,567 17 9	52,303 15 8	*56,998	*83,803‡	140,801‡
Or per mile of railway	.....	142 10 7	13 1 7	.....	303 3 2	27 15 10	40 17 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	539,236‡	12,16,985 12 9	111,557 0 7	52,88,946 0	16,47,764 1 3	151,045 0 10	262,602 1 5	201,618‡	307,956‡	509,575
Total for 5 weeks ...	659,831	13,99,559 3 3	128,292 18 6	63,16,101 0	20,36,377 6 6	186,613 18 7	314,905 17 1	258,616‡	391,760‡	650,376‡
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	119,858	1,74,851 6 9	16,028 0 11	9,99,178 30	3,96,567 2 6	36,351 19 9	52,380 0 8	41,951	74,884	116,835
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	136 10 1	12 10 6	.....	309 14 1	28 8 1	40 18 7	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	587,057	8,47,296 1 10	77,696 1 2	47,69,384 30	20,05,578 9 3	183,436 7 5	297,102 0 7	218,685	383,624	602,309

* Added miles 11,314 to Coaching and 10,699 t. merchandise loss included in first 8 days of January 1876.
† Deducted Rs. 20,000 excess included in first 8 days of January 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th February 1876, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	6,951	18,827 9 3	1,726 17 3	1,01,241 0	23,743 9 0	2,176 9 10	3,902 7 1	*4,889‡	*4,038‡	9,858
Or per mile of railway	.....	84 2 4	7 14 3	.....	106 1 10	9 14 7	17 8 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	25,995‡	80,937 2 9	7,419 4 10	3,93,238 20	88,881 11 0	8,147 9 9	15,566 14 7	18,609‡	23,704	42,313‡
Total for 5 weeks ...	32,946‡	99,764 12 0	9,145 2 1	4,97,478 20	1,12,625 4 0	10,323 19 7	19,469 1 8	23,499	28,672‡	52,171‡
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,149‡	29,758 6 9	1,962 17 1	99,909 10	27,704 4 6	2,550 11 2	4,442 8 3	4,455	5,915	10,370
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	92 12 5	8 10 1	.....	123 18 1	11 7 0	19 17 1	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	280,920	87,621 12 6	8,031 19 11	5,07,808 20	1,41,207 8 0	12,944 0 5	20,976 0 4	22,904	30,236	53,139

* Added miles 638¾ to Coaching and deducted 1,972‡ from Merchandise, loss and excess included in first 8 days of January 1876.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th February 1876, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	11,025	1,503 0 0	150 6 0	20,525 0	644 0 0	64 8 0	214 14 0
Or per mile of railway	394	53 8 0	5 7 0	733 0	23 0 0	2 6 0	7 13 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	46,749	6,081 0 0	608 2 0	72,975 0	2,281 0 0	228 2 0	836 4 0
Total for 6 weeks ...	57,774	7,584 0 0	758 8 0	93,498 0	2,925 0 0	292 10 0	1,050 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,754½	1,223 9 3	122 7 2	16,685 0	624 11 9	62 9 5	184 16 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	348	43 11 2	4 7 5	595 31	22 5 0	2 4 7	6 12 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	52,105	6,514 15 9	651 10 0	81,478 24	2,949 4 3	294 18 6	946 8 6

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th February 1876, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Sr.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,833	1,011 0 0	101 8 0	7,862 0	721 0 0	72 2 0	173 10 0
Or per mile of railway	67	37 0 0	3 11 6	288 0	26 8 0	2 13 0	6 7 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	7,807	4,163 0 0	416 8 0	29,451 0	3,131 0 0	313 8 0	729 16 0
Total for 6 weeks ...	9,728	5,178 0 0	517 16 0	37,313 0	3,855 0 0	385 10 0	903 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,781½	1,381 0 11	138 2 2	5,622 20	464 12 3	45 9 5	183 11 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	65	50 10 10	5 1 4	206 13	16 11 0	1 13 4	6 14
Total to corresponding date of previous year	8,255	6,102 10 7	610 5 4	27,314 10	2,518 6 6	251 16 9	862 2 1

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REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 8 of 1876.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 19th February 1876.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I.,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.,
and
The Hon'ble MOULVIE MAHOMED MEER ALI.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal

affairs of Calcutta be further considered, in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved that, in the last line of Section 8, the word "fifty" be substituted for "one hundred." The object of the amendment was to meet the views of a number of persons whose opinion was entitled to considerable weight, and who were of opinion that the qualification of having paid during the previous year Rs. 100 in rates and taxes, in order to entitle a person to be a Commissioner under the new Bill, was too high, and might debar many eligible candidates from coming forward. And, therefore, to meet the objection, it was proposed to reduce the property qualification from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, as Section 12 was drafted, it seemed doubtful whether the power of the Government to make rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners was not too restricted. He therefore moved that the third clause of Section 12 be omitted, and the following substituted for it :—

"Votes at all elections shall be rendered by means of voting papers.

"The Local Government may from time to time make rules, not being inconsistent with this Act, for the purpose of regulating all matters connected with such elections, and the result of all elections shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*."

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, when the Bill was drafted, it was the intention that the Government should lay down rules on all matters in any way connected with the recording of votes and the qualification for voting, and to decide in which ward persons paying rates for property situated in different wards should vote. It was proposed to lay down by legislation that the Chairman of the Commissioners should in each case, at the time of registering the title to vote, decide in which ward a voter was entitled to vote, and that the Chairman should decide, as far as possible, according to the interest of the voter in the several wards. The Chairman, at the time of registering, should decide the point in communication with the voter, and the Chairman's decision should be based on consideration of the amount of interest which the voter had in each ward, so that the voter might be allowed to vote in that ward in which he was most interested as a rate-payer. SIR STUART HOGG therefore moved that the following be added to Section 13 :—

"And shall also decide in which of the wards described in the first schedule such applicant is entitled to vote.

"Such decision shall not be subject to appeal.

"No person, whose name is not entered in such list at the time of the election, shall be qualified to vote, or to be elected as a Commissioner; and no person shall be entitled to vote in any other ward than that which has been allotted to him by the decision of the Chairman as aforesaid.

"The Chairman shall decide the allotment of a particular ward to a voter as far as possible according to the interest which such voter may have in the ward."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, he objected to the amendment. It tended to exclude a person having an interest in property situated in more than one ward from voting in more than one of those wards. No one is better aware than the members of this Council that in England, where the privilege of electing members of Parliament and municipal institutions had been long recognized, a person who held property in more than one town had the right of voting for the election of the members of all the towns in which his property might lie. If, for instance, a person had property in London and Birmingham, he was entitled to vote for the election of members for both those places. In the same way, if a person in Calcutta had property in two or more wards, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not see why, if he satisfied the property qualification laid down in the Bill, he should be debarred from voting for the return of members for the different wards in which he might own property.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, he failed to see on what principle the hon'ble member proposed that if a rate-payer had property in every ward of the town, he should be allowed to vote in every ward. SIR STUART HOGG thought the hon'ble member misunderstood the object of the amendment. The effect of the amendment would be that, if a person held a much larger amount of property

in Chowringhee than in the northern division of the town, his interest would be greater in Chowringhee than in the northern division, and he would therefore vote in the Chowringhee ward. It was not left entirely to the discretion of the Chairman, for the allotment was directed to be made "as far as possible according to the interest which the voter had in a ward."

The HON'BLE MR. BELL suggested that the voter should have the option of selecting the ward in which he desired to vote; he thought a person holding property in different wards should have the right to select the ward in which he would vote.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL considered the suggestion of the hon'ble member better than the proposition in the amendment; he thought, however, that a person holding property in different wards ought to have a vote in each of such wards.

The consideration of the amendment was then postponed, and the Secretary was instructed to draft a clause, in consultation with the hon'ble mover of the Bill, on the principle above suggested.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that Section 18 referred to the disqualification of members.

It provided that no person should be qualified to be, or to continue to be, a member of the Committee who was, or became at the time, or during the term of his appointment or election, a bankrupt or insolvent, or who was interested (otherwise than as a shareholder in a joint-stock company) in any contract with the Corporation; and no person who was absent from Calcutta six months consecutively, or who should be sentenced to imprisonment, should be qualified to continue to be such member. The Bill laid down the number of Commissioners to be seventy-two. It had been suggested that in the event of any member of the Corporation becoming disqualified under Section 18 during that time, any act done by the Corporation would be illegal, seeing that the number would be less than 72. To provide against that technical objection, he would move to add the following proviso to this section:—

"Provided that no act of the Commissioners or their officers, or of the Commissioners in meeting, shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only that the number of the Commissioners did not amount to seventy-two at the date of the performance of such act."

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, the various purposes for which the municipal taxes and rates might be expended by the Corporation under this Bill were specified in Section 18: they were nearly all the same as under the existing Act. But they had been extended by the third clause, which enabled the Corporation to defray "the cost of the construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries." The wording of that clause had given rise to a good deal of hostile criticism, and there appeared to be an alarm lest it should be the intention of the Government to force on the Municipality considerable expenditure on account of hospitals and dispensaries now maintained by the State. As there was no intention on the part of the Government to call upon the Corporation to bear any expenditure now borne by the State—but the words were introduced to enable the Corporation to meet any extraordinary cases that might arise—he would move that the words objected to be omitted.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, the amendment he had to move in Section 23 was merely verbal. The section laid down that the local Government should, from time to time, appoint a proper person to be Chairman of the Commissioners, and that such Chairman should be "removeable" from office by the local Government, on the recommendation of the Commissioners present at a special general meeting; that was to say, it should be within the power of the local Government to remove the Chairman on the requisition of two-thirds of the Commissioners present at a general meeting. As the words "shall be removeable" were ambiguous, and might give rise to the supposition that it would be imperative on the Government to remove the Chairman on the requisition of two-thirds of the Commissioners present at a special general meeting, he proposed to remove all ambiguity by omitting the words "shall be removeable," and substituting for them the words "may be removed."

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg said, that by Section 25 the appointment of certain officers should be subject to the approval of the local Government. He proposed to add to the word "appointment" the words "and resolutions," and then all orders passed by the Commissioners under Section 25 would be subject to the sanction and approval of the local Government.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said, he gladly supported this amendment. Although he was on principle opposed to the extension of the powers of the Government, which would interfere with the legitimate exercise of the authority of the Commissioners, still in a matter of that kind he thought the Government ought to have a power of control. From his experience of the last twelve years he was constrained to say that the appointments in the Municipality were too frequently jobbed away by the Justices. He hoped that this power would be rightly exercised by Government so as to prevent a recurrence of the scandals of the past.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg moved that the words "shall reside within the town and" be inserted after the word "Vice-Chairman" in line 1, clause 2 of Section 25. All the chief officers of the Municipality should, he thought, by law be compelled to reside within the Mahratta Ditch, and not be permitted to reside in the Suburbs. Great inconvenience would be felt if the senior officers resided at a distance, and therefore, he thought, it should be laid down distinctly that all these officers should reside in Calcutta.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg said, the appointment of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman was made with the approval of the Government. In the case of the Chairman, the appointment rested with the Government, and in the case of the Vice-Chairman, the nomination rested with the Commissioners, subject to the approval of the Government. By Section 27, the Municipality had the power from time to time to fix the allowance to be made to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Consequently, if the Corporation and the Government were not in accord as regards the appointment, it would be in the power of the Corporation to nullify the appointment made by Government by fixing a mere nominal salary. In order to guard against this very unlikely, but still possible, contingency, it was proposed that all the resolutions passed by the Commissioners under this section should be subject to the approval of the local Government, and he would therefore move that the following words be added to Section 27:—

"All resolutions passed by the Commissioners under this section shall be subject to the approval of the local Government."

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg said that the nomination to the appointment of all the officers mentioned in Section 28 rested with the Corporation, subject to the approval of the local Government; but the allowances made to these officers lay under this section exclusively in the power of the Corporation. It was proposed to make the allowances to be drawn by these officers subject to the sanction of the Government. In order to secure that object, he proposed at the end of the section to add the words:—

"All resolutions passed by the Commissioners under this section shall be subject to the approval of the local Government."

The motion was agreed to.

The Bill as settled by the Council was then ordered to be published in the *Gazette*.

[*To be continued.*]

AID BY GOVERNMENT TO THE NATIVE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 21st January 1876.

FOR some time past an Association for the cultivation of Science has been organized by a body of native gentlemen at the instance of Dr. Mohendro Lal Sircar, a medical practitioner of considerable repute in Calcutta, and himself an example of the elevating effect of scientific culture. The Association consists of many members, and donations to a considerable amount, over Rs. 80,000, have been promised. There is an expectation that current subscriptions for the month, or for the year, will be received. The objects of the Association are to provide lectures of a very superior kind in the various branches of the physical sciences, especially general physics, chemistry, and geology, mainly for students who have already passed through school or college, or have otherwise attained some degree of proficiency in these respects. There would also be lectures for youths and students possessing a lesser degree of proficiency. One special object of the Institution is to encourage native young men of talent and education to prosecute systematically scientific studies after leaving college, so as to advance to a high stage of knowledge. The several sciences would be taught with a view to their application to practical arts and uses. Expense would have to be incurred in remunerating the lecturers; in obtaining apparatus, instruments, and books; in allowing scholarships to specially selected students; and in providing house accommodation.

2. The Association held a meeting on the 15th January last, consisting of native gentlemen of wealth, learning, and position, which meeting I myself attended, and a committee of management was formed. At that meeting it was resolved that the opening of the Institution should be considered as a memorial of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

3. The management of the Institution would be determined by the members of the Association, under such conditions as they might settle among themselves. It is important that the members should depend on their own independent exertions for the attainment of success; they would raise and judiciously invest their funds, and would collect current subscriptions; they would determine the subjects of the lectures, and appoint the lecturers; they would allot scholarships so far as their funds might permit.

4. The Association are, I understand, desirous of knowing what assistance the Government could or would render.

Considering that the formation of this Association constitutes an important effort by the natives themselves to promote the cultivation of science; that the realization of so large an amount of donations as that promised would indicate munificence on the part of many native gentlemen for the good of their countrymen; that the Institution, if successful, would serve a considerable educational purpose, and among other things would probably supply teachers for technical schools or other scientific institutions which the Government might set up in Bengal, I think that the project merits some co-operation from the Government in token of its sympathy with the good cause which the Association has at heart.

5. I propose, therefore, to take up an eligible building, with its premises, situated at the junction of College Street and Bow Bazaar, and to make it over unfinished to the Association for occupation free of all charge for a term of years, which would be settled separately in consultation with the Committee, for the purposes as above set forth, on condition that at least Rs. 70,000 be actually obtained by donations, of which at least Rs. 50,000 must be invested by the Committee in Government securities, and that a monthly subscription of at least Rs. 100 per mensem be promised for two years. This proposal is made provisionally and conditionally upon Government being able to obtain possession of the said house and premises. In this way the Association would be spared the cost of obtaining suitable accommodation in the city of Calcutta, which is always a matter of difficulty, and would be able to devote its private resources to developing systematic instruction.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COOCH BEHAR STATE FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

POLITICAL.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1876.

READ—

The Annual Administration Report of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1874-75.

Read again—

The Report of the year 1873-74, with the orders of Government passed thereon.

ON his late visit to Cooch Behar, the Lieutenant-Governor passed orders regarding those matters in the administration of the State which appeared to him to require attention, and therefore, as regards most points in the present report, it is not necessary for him to do more than to refer the Commissioner to the minute dated 6th July last, which was forwarded to him with endorsement No. 1775, dated 16th idem, by the Revenue Department of this office.

2. In this minute it was stated by the Lieutenant-Governor that the only particular defect which came to his notice was the large amount of uncollected balances of land revenue, and the necessity of prompt action being taken for the reduction of these balances, which have been for some years accumulating, was specially insisted upon. With a view to ascertaining whether proper steps have been taken to carry out these directions, the Lieutenant-Governor now requests that more detailed information may be given in future reports, than that contained in the present one, regarding the nature of these balances, the number of years for which they severally have been outstanding, the amount collected during the year, the amount which has been remitted, the amount which is expected to be irrecoverable, and so forth. Without explanations, the table given in paragraph 2 of the report is hardly intelligible. The amount of revenue paid before it became due is not stated. This might affect the figures for a single year, but it would not do so appreciably when the results of a series of years are taken together. For the six years 1869-75, the figures stand thus :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Arrear at the beginning of 1869-70...	...	3,31,943	
Current demand for six years ...	...	27,14,505	
			30,46,448
Collections for six years ...	...	27,54,014	
Remissions for six years ...	...	2,51,099	
			30,05,113
Balance	...		41,335

But the true balance is stated to be no less than Rs. 2,07,579. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that as regards no year does the balance stated to be in arrear at its close correspond with that brought forward at the commencement of the next year. This may be due to the fact, which has been more than once brought to notice, that settlements have been made with retrospective effect. Still the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have the matter made clear. What appears to be a clerical error as regards the "arrear demand" for 1873-74 (making a discrepancy of Rs. 10,000 in the amount) should also be rectified.

3. In the report for 1873-74, it was stated that Mr. Beckett had his final report on the settlement operations in hand. From the present report it appears that these operations had not been brought to a termination in the year under report, but that it was expected that proceedings would be closed during the current year. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this expectation will be fulfilled, and that the work of the settlement officers will be speedily put to a practical test by the realization of the rents assessed. The next report should deal with this question, and should show precisely what work, if any, remains to be done.

4. The returns of rent suits and miscellaneous cases disposed of call for no remarks. The reduction in the files of pending cases is creditable to the officers concerned, as well as the favourable result of the appeals preferred against their decisions. The large number of civil suits in which the State appears to have been involved would seem, however, to require the attention

of the Commissioner, and more especially looking to the large proportion of such cases which were decided against the State.

5. Orders will be separately passed in the Revenue Department of this office on the management of the zemindarees belonging to the Raja in British territory, and no remarks on this subject are now called for.

6. The exactness with which the demands of the State have been realised in the excise department is creditable to the abkaree superintendent. The total excise revenue amounted to Rs. 40,092, or Rs. 3,395 in excess of the revenue of the previous year. This has been chiefly owing to the increased consumption of country spirits, but it has been explained that this is due to the influx of about 4,000 coolies from other parts, who were employed in the State during the year by the Public Works Department.

7. The stamp revenue is stated to have amounted to Rs. 1,04,684, giving an increase of Rs. 13,645 over the receipts of the previous year. In future reports the receipts from general and court-fee stamps should be separately shown. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the opinion expressed by the Commissioner that, looking to the erroneous practice which appears to have been followed of requiring stamp fees on applications and petitions filed before the revenue officers in connection with the settlement operations, the financial results under the head of stamp revenue are not altogether satisfactory.

8. Notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditure which was necessary on account of the famine relief operations, the financial results of the year show an actual deficit of Rs. 89,183 only, against a deficit of Rs. 1,24,827 as estimated for; but this result, it is to be observed, was owing to the receipts having exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 60,830, as the estimated expenditure was exceeded by Rs. 25,186. Full explanations in regard to all such differences between the estimates and the actuals in the budget should be submitted with future reports. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Mr. Cockerell has by this time been able to satisfy himself of the regularity of the accounts of miscellaneous receipts and expenditure—a subject to which the attention of the late Commissioner was prominently drawn, but which would appear to have not as yet been sufficiently investigated. The matter should be specially noticed in next year's report.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Commissioner in thinking that the results of the administration of civil justice have been satisfactory. Although there was a large increase in the number of suits instituted during the year, the pending file was smaller than at the close of the previous year, and fewer decisions were appealed against. The increase in crime, however, is an unsatisfactory feature in the report, and has been attributed by the Commissioner to a great extent to a decrease in the efficiency of the police. The Lieutenant-Governor has already pointed out that this matter requires attention, and more especially with a view to the repression of the crime of dacoity. He trusts that the Commissioner has by this time taken the steps necessary to increase the police force which, it is reported, was numerically insufficient to discharge the duties thrown upon it. The general percentage of convictions to acquittals, both in cognizable and non-cognizable offences, has been good, viz. 67 and 66 per cent. respectively; but it is to be observed that in a very large proportion of the more heinous crimes the offenders were either undetected or acquitted on trial.

10. The increase in the operations of the vaccine department is satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that operations are now being systematically carried out. In addition to the hospital for the treatment of the sick from the military and police forces, four dispensaries are maintained at the sole cost of the State, two of which were opened out during the year under report. The question of increasing the number of these useful institutions on the principle followed in British territory should engage the attention of the local officers.

11. The total expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 1,44,589, against Rs. 70,746 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor has already acknowledged the great improvements which have been made in the main lines of road in the State, and has suggested that cross-roads should now be taken in hand.

12. The favourable testimony again borne to the manner in which Mr. Smith, the late Deputy Commissioner, managed the affairs of the State

reflects much credit on that officer. The enlightened progress thus secured is being well maintained by the present incumbent, Major Lewin, with the assistance of the able Dewan, Baboo Kaleka Dass Dutt. The Lieutenant-Governor has already, in his minute, recognised the services of subordinate officers, and in conclusion, he would now thank Mr. Cockerell for the report submitted.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND REMEMBRANCER OF LEGAL AFFAIRS FOR 1875.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1876.

READ—

Letter No. 628A, dated the 6th November 1875, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the report of the Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the result of the civil litigation in which Government was engaged during the year 1874-75.

THE report by the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the administration of his department during the past year has, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, been very fully dealt with by the Board of Revenue. The remarks recorded on it by the Hon'ble Member have Sir Richard Temple's concurrence. As regards the further points on which information has been called for by the Board, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive a copy of the Legal Remembrancer's reply to the communication* which has been addressed to him on the subject.

* Board's letter No. 117A, dated 6th November 1875.

2. At the same time, with reference to the remarks and orders passed in paragraph 5 of the Resolution† dated 1st April 1875, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to have again to notice the large number of instances in all parts of the province, and more especially in the Tipperah district, in which Managers of Court of Wards' Estates, Collectors, and Government Pleaders have instituted original suits and appeals without reference to, or under the advice and sanction of, the Legal Remembrancer. From paragraph 13 of the Board's letter to the Legal Remembrancer, it is observed that the Board have already instituted detailed inquiries as regards these cases. When these are completed, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to be furnished with a special report upon the subject, showing the action which may have been taken by the Board on the explanations submitted.

† Government order No. 1345, dated 1st April 1875.

3. The information‡ given as to the outstanding balances of unrealised decrees in favor of Wards' Estates is insufficient, and generally, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, that local officers seem to be under insufficient control as to business appertaining to Wards' Estates. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that, under existing arrangements, the Legal Remembrancer cannot devote so much of his time to this branch of his business as is necessary for its proper disposal. His Honor trusts, however, that with the assistance of the Deputy Legal Remembrancer, whose appointment has now been sanctioned, the Legal Remembrancer will be able to exercise an efficient supervision over the proceedings of the local officers.

‡ Board's letter to Legal Remembrancer, paragraph 15.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor has observed with pleasure the favorable mention made of the officers mentioned in paragraphs 120§ and 121‖ of the report, and His Honor requests that his acknowledgments may be conveyed to Mr. O'Kinealy for the ability with which he has conducted the duties of his office during the time he was in charge of the office of Legal Remembrancer.

§ The Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.
" " Nuddea.
" " Bankoora.
" " Dacca.

‖ The Govt. Pleader, Bhagulpore.
" " 24-Pergunnahs.
" " Hooghly.
" " Bankoora.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
PATNA DIVS.—(*Contd.*) 29	Durbhunga, Feb. 19, '76	Nil.	Weather—Fine and cool, with strong west wind. Tajpore sub-division—*Rubbee* crops will produce from 6 to 8 annas; on dearahs 12 annas. There is no fear of scarcity. Mudhoobany sub-division—Mustard is being harvested; *rubbee* crops in Binla pergunnah looking well. Indigo lands ready for next sowing. Mangoe trees flowering this year. Prices of food-grain remain stationary. Head-quarter sub-division—No change in the prospects of the crops for the better. Prices remain stationary. Importation is going on on a large scale.
30	Muzufferpore „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather is getting warmer. Strong west winds continue. The sub-divisional officer of Hazeepore estimates that the average outturn of *rubbee* crops in his sub-division will be eight annas. The Collector makes the same estimate for *rubbee* crops in Muzufferpore sub-division. Prices everywhere are very low (rice excepted). Seetamarhee's report is not received.
31	Sarun, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold and dry, sky clear, with west wind prevailing. There is nothing new to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops. The *rubbee* crops are fast reaching maturity, and are being harvested in places. Poppy is flowering. Indigo seed is being sown in fields, in which there is sufficient moisture, but the prospect is generally indifferent. Prices are favorable. General health is good.
32	Chumparun, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather. There has been no rain anywhere throughout the district, though the weather has been cloudy. The strong west winds of the last few days have somewhat injured the crops, though they are still promising fairly, and may yet yield well if rain falls.
BHAGULPORE DIVS. 33	Monghyr, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather is fair, with high westerly winds. No change in the prospects of the crop since last week. On low lands sown early the crops are very good, on high lands they are scanty. The Collector, who has seen most of the *rubbee* in his district, considers that nearly an average crop will be reaped. Prices are easy. Sweet potatoes are plentiful, and are selling at 2½ maunds per rupee.
34	Bhagulpore, „ 21,* „	Nil.	Very strong west winds. Rain much needed for the *rubbee*. It will soon be too late to be of any benefit. Condition of the people reported very good every where except in portions of Soopool sub-division. General health is very good.
35	Purneah, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Strong west wind. The pasturage for cattle is drying up. The crops in the south are good, but those in the middle and north of the district are poor. Supply of rice in the markets plentiful, and trade with Morung brisk.
36	Sonthal Perghs. „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather is very dry, but much colder the last two days in Doomka. No change in the prospects of the crops. *Rubbee* is middling all round.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVS. 37	Cuttack, „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather—Dry and hot, except in the early mornings. No change in the state and prospects of the crop since last report. Public health is good.
38	Pooree, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather—Clear. Nights slightly cold, and days beginning to be warm. The *dalua* paddy is progressing well, but requires a shower of rain. *Koolutho* pulse mustard, and some pulses, are being gathered. Other pulses are in pod. Cotton is progressing.
39	Balasore, „ 18, „	Nil.	Whether is much warmer. No rainfall. Rice is cheap and plentiful. A few cases of cholera and small-pox.
CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*			
40	Hazareebagh, Feb. 18, '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable; becoming warm. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops. The foot and mouth disease has broken out among the cattle in the vicinity of Bursat Grand Trunk Road.
41	Lohardugga, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather is very unsettled; heavy clouds have been hanging for the last two days, but no rain has fallen yet. No change in the prospects of the crops since last report. From Palamow the Assistant Commissioner reports that the *rubbee* crops have suffered much from want of rain, and the yield will be very small. General health is good.
42	Singbhoom, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather—Days very hot. No sign of rain. No unfavorable reports about the crops that still remain, but rain is much wanted for the ploughing to begin. Cholera has been reported from the southern parts of the Kolhan.
43	Manbhoom, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Windy and disagreeable wind from the west. The few crops on the ground are reported doing well. Rain, however, is wanted, and would do the country good.

* Telegram of the 21st February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 22nd February 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON. Present return.	RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return.	RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMMOO, BAJRA. Present return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMMOO, BAJRA. Next preceding return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMMOO, BAJRA. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. A 17 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 25 0	S. Ch. 23 0	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 25 4	S. Ch. 24 4	S. Ch. 20 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...
2	Bankoora	B 20 0	20 0	15 12	22 8	22 8	20 0	17 8 to 21 0	20 0	13 12 to 17 8	20 0 to 24 0	22 8	18 12 to 20 8	..	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 20 0	22 0	16 0	...	26 0	15 0	22 8	18 0	16 0	24 0	25 8	21 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	12 0 to 14 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 18 0 to 19 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8 to 10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0 to 17 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	19 0	18 8	13 4	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	17 8	18 8	15 0	34 0	35 0	18 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	16 8	16 8	13 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	F ...	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	18 4	16 12	11 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	21 5	21 5	16 0	...	15 12	...	17 4	17 4	14 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	F 18 12	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	18 12	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	G 22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0 to 18 0	19 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	H 13 0	16 0	13 0	22 8	...	12 4	19 0	19 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	20 0	21 0	20 0	45 0	50 0	35 0	22 8	21 0	23 0	33 0	32 8	25 0	29 0	30 0	30 0
12	Rajshahye	21 0 to 31 0	21 9	18 0 to 18 12	45 0	32 0	...	18 12 to 19 11	20 10 to 21 0	18 12 to 21 0	22 8 to 25 5	22 8 to 26 4	22 8 to 24 6	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	I 20 0	20 0	14 0	..	...	...	11 4	11 4	7 6	18 3	18 0	23 8	...	...	...
14	Bogra	19 0	18 12	12 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	12 0	27 0	26 8	20 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	24 0	26 4	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 12	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	J 8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	K 11 3	13 3	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	L 17 0	17 0	14 0	38 0	40 0	17 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	M 20 0	20 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	19 8	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	N ...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	O 14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	21 4	...	...	...

A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, barley 32 to 38 seers, rice best sort 20 to 25-4 seers, rice common 22 to 27 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, rice best sort 18 to 23 seers, rice common 24 to 26 seers, maize 20 to 32 seers, and gram 18 to 21-8 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, rice best sort 22 to 30 seers, rice common 25-8 to 32-8 seers, and gram 22 to 29 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, rice best sort 11 to 12 seers, rice common 20 to 25 seers, and gram 17 to 22 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18-4 seers, barley 26-10 seers, rice best sort 8 to 10 seers, rice common 14-9 to 23 seers, bulrush millet 13-5 seers, great millet 13-5 seers, lesser millets 16 seers, maize 20 seers, and gram 29 to 33 seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, rice best sort 15 to 19 seers, rice common 20 to 26 seers, and gram 21-8 to 29 seers.

G In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 20 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, rice best sort 16 to 21 seers, rice common 23-8 to 25 seers, bulrush millet 30 seers, and gram 21 to 32-8 seers.

H In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 21 seers, barley 22-8 seers, rice best sort 21-4 to 28-8 seers, rice common 24-8 to 24-12 seers, and gram 17 to 20-8 seers.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 19th February 1876.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVS. 1	Burdwan, Feb. 21,* '76	Nil.	Rain is much wanted. A good crop of potatoes in Culna. Cases of small-pox near Ajudhya.
2	Bankoora, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather is somewhat warmer than last week. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. Health of the district is good.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather is seasonable. Rain wanted for the winter and spring crops, and for the standing crops of indigo.
4	Midnapore, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather is getting very hot. Rain would be beneficial, but without it the *rubbee* crops are fair average crops.
5	Hooghly, „ 19, „	Slight drizzling	Weather is getting warmer. Sky overcast on the night of the 18th and morning of the 19th, with slight drizzling on the former date. Sowings of sugarcane, onions, and *jali dhan*, are going on. Want of rain retards indigo and sesamum sowings. Transplantation of *boro dhan* is going on. *Pattal*, cucumbers, and water-melons, are doing well still, but stand in immediate need of rain to ensure a full harvest. Ploughings of rice lands obstructed for want of rain. Very late *aman* on swampy lands is still being gathered. The *rubbee* harvest is over in some places; in others some of the crops, wheat and barley, have not ripened as yet. A 12 anna crop is expected. Pressing of sugarcane is going on still. Potatoes being dug. Other vegetables falling off. Tanks are very low. Water much in demand both for irrigation and drinking purposes.
	Howrah, „ 19, „	1·27	Weather—A fall of rain occurred on Friday afternoon and the following night. The rain has done good to such crops as are on the ground.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVS. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Feb. 21,† '76	2·70	Weather—Colder than last week since the 19th. Harvesting of *aman* is over, and the cutting of winter crops continues. Health of the district is generally good.
7	Nuddea, „ 19, „	0·01	Weather—A few drops of rain fell on the night of the 18th, and the weather, which had become very warm, is rather cooler. Indigo is doing pretty well. The harvest is going on, the crops are generally poor, but as there has been no loss from insects or blight, the result will not be greatly below average. General health of the district is good
8	Jessore, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Bright and clear. There was a slight shower on the morning of the 18th instant. Peas and mustard continue to be gathered. Spring rice seedlings promise well. Rain is generally much wanted.
9	Moorshedabad „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather is getting warmer. Crops are fair. *Rubbee* being reaped. Indigo and mulberry plants thriving. Sugarcane is being pressed. Mustard and linseed are being harvested. Public health is good. Two cases of cholera reported from thana Bhurutpore.
RAJSHAHYE DIVS. 10	Dinagepore, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather is generally fine and getting very warm. High winds are frequent. It drizzled a little on the morning of the 18th instant, but the rain drops were scarcely perceptible on the ground. The prospects of the winter crops are on the whole fair. Mustard is being reaped in places, and the outturn will be about 8 annas. Ground is being prepared for the *bhadoi* rice, but it will suffer a good deal if rain does not fall in time.
11	Maldah, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—High winds have been prevailing during the last few days. The transplanting of *boro dhan* is still being carried on. The dry weather has caused a decrease of 3 annas in the outturn expected from the *rubbee* in thana Sahibgunga. Indigo is doing favorably. If no rain falls, the heat, which is now daily increasing, will cause damage to the *rubbee* crops, which are now beginning to ripen in some parts of the district. One death from cholera is reported to have occurred during the week.
12	Rajshahye, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—No rain since last report, and at present no appearance of it. The cold weather crops have suffered considerably from the drought—mustard and *sushooree dal* perhaps more than others. *Boro dhan* is still doing pretty well. There is no sickness reported beyond a very few cases of small-pox about Manda.

* Telegram of the 21st February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 21st February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Continued.)		
RAJSHAHYE DIVS.—(*Contd.*) 13	Rungpore, Feb. 18, '76	Nil.	Weather—Warmer. Rain is much wanted for the wheat crop. At the time of writing there appears a probability of a fall shortly. The other crops are doing fairly well.
14	Bogra, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Fast becoming hot. Very cloudy, and rain threatening. There are very small crops on the ground. Sugarcane and the late *rubbee* crops seem healthy.
15	Pubna, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Foggy mornings, but the days are warm. No rain. The millet seedlings are above the ground, but rain is much wanted. The *choitalli* crops are nearly ripe. Two fresh cases of cholera reported; otherwise the general health of the district is good.
COOCH BEHAR DIVS. 16	Darjeeling, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather is growing warmer. Sunshine during the week, with high wind. Scarcely any crops of importance on the ground now. What there are, are doing well. Land is being prepared for sowing.
17	Julpigoree, „ 19, „	Nil.	During the early part of the week there were strong westerly winds, which were unusually hot for the time of the year. On Thursday a drop or two of rain (not enough to measure) fell. After this it became much colder, and continues so. Rain is greatly needed. The tea gardens in the Doors are suffering much from the long drought. Young plants are dying off. Tobacco crop will be very far under mark this year owing to want of rain.
	Cooch Behar, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather has become somewhat hotter. Wind is rising, but no signs of rain as yet. The prospects of the crop continue to be unfavorable from want of rain. General health is good.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVS. 18	Dacca, Feb. 21,* '76	0·11	Weather—Cooler. The rain has been general, but slight. State and prospects of the crops are good.
19	Furreedpore, „ 19, „	0·4	In the early part of the week weather was dry, but towards its close it was seasonably warmer. On Friday night there was a little rain, which may have been of some benefit to the crops. Health of the district is fair.
20	Backergunge, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather—Warm for the season. Rain is much wanted. State and prospects of the crops are fair, but injured by want of rain.
21	Mymensingh, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather has become very much warmer. Some days the sky was much overclouded, but the desired rain has not fallen. The *boro* rice crop will be a small one, owing to the great want of rain. The mustard crop is also deficient for the same reason.
22	Tipperah, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather—Moist and warm, with southerly wind, cloudy sky. Rain is much wanted for the spring rice. The cold weather crops are in fair condition.
CHITTAGONG DIVS. 23	Chittagong, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather—Warm, with strong south-west wind; cloudy. Rain is wanted every where. Small-pox is the same as last week.
24	Noakholly, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather—Daily getting warmer. Wind generally south. Mornings foggy. The last three days of the week were somewhat cloudy. Pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing. A shower of rain is much wanted. Cases of sporadic cholera still prevail in certain stations.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. High wind from south-east this day. The hillmen are busily engaged in cutting jungle for the purpose of jooming.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 16, „	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy and unsettled for the greater part of the week. Nothing particular to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVS. 26	Patna, Feb. 21,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Cold, with strong west wind. Prospects of crops are fair. Health of the district is good.
27	Gya, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Decidedly warm, with two cooler days at the end of the week. Generally high west winds. Rubbee crops are fair throughout the district, but hardly to be called good. Wheat and barley will soon ripen. Mustard is being cut. Public health is good.
28	Shahabad, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot in the first part of the week. It is now cold, with high west wind. *Rubbee* harvest is in progress. Prospects of the crops remain unchanged. A fair crop is expected, especially where the Soane irrigation was extended.

* Telegrams of the 21st February, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 14*th February* 1876.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	35 0	20 8	20 0	17 8	360 0	360 0	180 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	13 8	...	200 0	230 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0 to 21 0	20 0	16 0 to 16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
24 0	24 0	15 14	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	3 5	90 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	32 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 10	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	40 0	30 0	22 8	23 0	16 4	180 0	180 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	30 0	...	24 6 to 30 0	24 10 to 30 0	16 8 to 18 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	8 2	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 to 13 8	15 0	12 12	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 3	6 0	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 11	8 11	8 8	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	15 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 6	Mymensingh.

I In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, rice best sort 11-6 to 20 seers, rice common 22 to 23-11 seers, lesser millet 40 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers.

J In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, rice best sort 5-8 to 14 seers, rice common 11 to 24 seers, lesser millets 14 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.

K In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-5 to 13 seers, rice best sort 12 to 16 seers, rice common 15 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 13-3 seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 seers, barley 30 seers, rice best sort 14 to 20 seers, rice common 19 to 22 seers, and gram 18 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 10 seers, rice common 19 to 23 seers, and gram 16 seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 18 to 20 seers, rice common 19-2 to 23 seers, paddy 35 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 21 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, rice best sort 13 to 20 seers, rice common 17-12 to 26 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong	P 13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	Q ...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 5	13 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	..	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	...	..	...	...	...	13 5	12 5	12 4	14 8	13 5	13 5	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 6	8 6	8 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 5	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	30 0	28 8	19 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...
27	Gya	R 24 0	24 8	16 0	42 0	41 4	25 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	22 8	22 12	22 8	...	...	..
28	Shahabad	S 25 0	23 0	19 0	35 0	36 8	22 0	17 0	18 0	12 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
29	Durbhunga	T 23 0	23 0	16 0	35 11	35 0	24 0	18 10	18 4	22 0	19 12	20 4	25 0	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore	U 22 0	22 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	...	13 0	12 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	..
31	Sarun	23 0	23 8	15 0	45 0	46 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	V 21 0	22 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	22 12	22 12	21 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	25 2	23 1	19 8	36 7	36 7	21 0	16 8	16 8	12 6	19 9	23 1	19 9	...	...	...
34	Bhaguipore	W 23 6	20 3	18 5	38 9	37 15	20 3	20 3	18 15	21 7	24 0	22 12	22 12	...	...	...
35	Purnea	X 22 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	..	..	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Y 21 0	20 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	...	18 0	18 0	12 8	23 0	22 0	14 0	40 0	.	20 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	18 6	31 8	31 8	24 15	...	...	...
38	Pooree	18 6	18 6	14 13	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	17 1	30 3	28 14	26 4	...	...	...
39	Balasore	Z 18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	26 0	21 0	16 0	34 0	29 0	36 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*															
40	Hazareebagh	AA 21 0	22 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	12 0	12 8	10 0	26 0	26 8	20 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	18 0	18 0	9 0	30 0	28 0	...	26 0	24 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	BB 18 0	18 12	12 8	22 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 8	26 0	22 0	...	...	...

P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 16 to 20 seers, and rice common 18 to 24 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 15-8 to 20 seers, and rice common 18 to 23 seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 25 to 27 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, rice best sort 20 seers, rice common 25 to 27 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize 33-1 to 35 seers, and gram 27-8 to 33-1 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 26-8 seers, barley 34 to 45 seers, rice best sort 11 to 14 seers, rice common 24 to 28 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 31 seers, wheat millet 25 to 32 seers, maize 31 to 40 seers, and gram 30 to 35 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 22-8 seers, barley 35 seers, rice best sort 14 to 20 seers, rice common 18 to 21 seers, lesser millet 28 to 32 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 25 to 30 seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 25 to 27 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, rice best sort 11 to 14 seers, rice common 17 to 19 seers, lesser millet 21 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 30 to 31 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, barley 32 to 50 seers, rice best sort 12 to 16 seers, rice common 19 to 27 seers, lesser millet 24-8 to 50 seers, maize 24 to 45-8 seers, and gram 22 to 28 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd February 1876.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 14th February 1876.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
																		Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	6 10	8 0	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 5	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
40 0	32 0	28 0	...	...		45 0	41 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	37 0	36 8	26 0	32 0	32 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya.
37 0	31 8	20 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	19 0	34 0	35 0	19 0	180 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	29 11	29 10	30 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	28 9	27 8	25 0	176 0	176 0	280 0	7 6	7 6	7 6	Durbhunga.
...	...	...	40 0	35 0	29 0	42 0	35 0	26 4	28 0	27 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore.
...	...	25 0	39 0	39 0	25 0	44 0	40 0	25 4	34 0	34 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	...	...	38 0	40 0	40 0	30 8	21 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	31 5	30 4	26 2	31 5	30 4	22 5	168 0	147 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	36 12	36 12	27 12	30 6	26 8	21 7	157 13	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	45 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Santhal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	28 14	30 3	19 11	210 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	10 10	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	15 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 7	14 7	12 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	9 4	9 0	8 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.
...	...	..	36 0	36 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	26 4	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	48 0	50 0	44 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 12	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singhbhoom.
...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	34 0	36 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	240 0	200 0	260 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom.

W In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 34 seers, rice best sort 20 to 22 seers, rice common 21 to 25 seers, murwa 30 to 32 seers, maize 37 seers, and gram 18 to 24 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 26 seers, rice best sort 20 seers, rice common 24 seers, and gram 24 to 26 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 seers, rice best sort 22 to 24 seers, rice common 26 to 30 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 60 seers, maize 40 to 60 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 18 seers, and rice common 36 seers.

A A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 seers, barley 30 to 60 seers, rice best sort 12 seers, rice common 26-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 60 seers, maize 32-8 to 45 seers, and gram 24 to 60 seers.

B B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 16 seers, rice best sort 18 to 24 seers, rice common 24-8 to 32 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

Published for general information.

H. J. S. Cotton,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 30th January to 5th February 1876.	Rain from 6th to 12th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
	Western Districts						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Tumlook	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 30th Jan. to 6th Feb. 1876.
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office / Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 23rd Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Mohehrekha	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	6th Feb.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Sauger Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb.	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary / Jail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
			Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chooadanga	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagurhat	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	5th Feb.	
	Moorshedabad	Magoorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb.	
		Berhampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallbagh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Baulea	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office / Hospital	Nil	Nil	0·85	ditto	
			Nil	Nil	0·07	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office / Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
			Nil	Nil	0·22	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 30th January to 6th February 1876.	Rain from 6th to 12th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Dacca ... Hospital	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb.	
		Moonsheegunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Patoakhally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chittagong ... Jail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail	Not rec.	Not rec.	.....	.....	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	0·62	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
		Hajeepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	Nil	0·52	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Nil	0·39	ditto	
		Tajpore	Not rec.	Nil	0·15	ditto	Not rec. 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.
	Sarun	Chupra	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 3rd Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.
		Sewan	ditto	Nil	0·11	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soopoor	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto	Not rec. 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Soubursa	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Southal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamtara	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 16th to 22nd Jan. 1876
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not received 23rd to 29th Jan. 1876.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 30th January to 5th February 1876.	Rain from 6th to 12th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... (Telegraph Office)	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb.	
		Cuttack ... (Hospital) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore ... (Exc. Engr.'s Office)	Not rec.	Not rec.	.....	.....	
		Balasore ... (Collector's Office)	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhudruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soral	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... (Jail) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... (Dispensary) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebasa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Gowandhoee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·12	Not rec.	2·62	5th Feb.	
		Golaghât	0·06	ditto	0·51	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·24	ditto	1·40	ditto	
		Nazeerah	Not rec.	ditto	0·20	8th Jan.	
		Deeponie	ditto	ditto	0·20	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	ditto	ditto	0·18	ditto	
		Mazengah	ditto	ditto	0·23	ditto	
		Suntuck	ditto	ditto	0·23	ditto	
		Cherrideo	ditto	ditto	0·18	ditto	
		Benares	ditto	ditto	.....	.....	
		Asvab	Nil	Nil	8·30	12th Feb.	

CALCUTTA,
The 19th February 1876.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 13th to 19th Feb. 1876.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Wet	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Feb. 13th	10	30·043	30·061	75·3	63·5	47	N by W	2·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·913	29·931	87·0	65·9	27	W N W	7·3	...	.....	*b*
	14th	10	29·978	29·996	78·5	64·5	43	S by W	1·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·821	29·839	88·4	70·0	36	S S W	0·0	...	.....	*b*
	15th	10	29·891	29·909	77·6	68·0	59	S W	6·4	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·750	29·768	90·0	74·9	35	S W	6·2	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	29·917	29·935	80·0	72·5	67	E by S	6·1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·774	29·792	89·9	77·9	40	S	3·7	...	.....	*b*
	17th	10	29·867	29·885	78·5	64·8	44	N	5·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·744	29·762	87·2	68·2	33	W N W	6·2	...	.....	*b*
	18th	10	29·887	29·906	77·2	70·2	68	N W	4·5	...	K	
		16	29·777	29·795	89·4	74·8	62	S S W	2·3	...	.....	*a, r*
	19th	10	30·026	30·045	71·3	60·0	48	N W	0·0	2·93	CS, CK	
		16	29·928	29·946	79·3	59·8	25	N	12·3	...	.....	*b*
Saugor Island.	13th	10	29·903	29·920	76	69	68	N	.....	...	.....	*f, b, m*
		16	29·825	29·831	87	68	33	N N W	.....	...	.....	*b, m*
	14th	10	29·888	29·894	77	72	77	S W	.....	...	C	*d, m, f*
		16	29·856	29·862	81	70	91	S	.....	...	.....	*b, m*
	15th	10	29·893	29·899	79	75	82	S S W	.....	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·763	29·769	83	77	75	S S W	.....	...	.....	*b, m*
	16th	10	29·929	29·926	77	69	64	N W	.....	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·791	29·797	82	75	70	S	.....	...	.....	*b, m*
	17th	10	29·883	29·889	79	68	54	N	.....	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·760	29·766	83	70	49	S	.....	...	.....	*b, m*
	18th	10	29·891	29·897	80	76	82	S	.....	...	K	*b, m*
		16	29·803	29·809	82	76	74	S	.....	...	N	*l, m* scud.
	19th	10	30·017	30·023	76	69	54	N	.....	...	N	*b, m*
		16	29·930	29·936	80	61	27	N	.....	...	.....	*b, m*
Chittagong.	13th	10	29·991	30·085	74	67	67	N	0·9	...	.....	*m*
		16	29·882	29·975	80	73	70	W	1·5	...	.....	*b*
	14th	10	29·941	30·035	74	70	81	E S E	0·1	...	C, K	*m*
		16	29·810	29·903	80	73	70	W S W	1·8	...	.....	*b*
	15th	10	29·866	29·960	77	68	60	E S E	0·8	...	.....	*m*
		16	29·763	29·856	81	72	62	N E	1·1	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	29·878	29·971	80	72	66	S S W	3·1	...	K, K's	*m*
		16	29·761	29·854	82	74	66	N N E	1·2	...	.....	*b*
	17th	10	29·839	29·923	78	74	81	W N W	2·5	...	KS	*m*
		16	29·731	29·824	81	74	70	N E	1·5	...	.....	*b*
	18th	10	29·858	29·951	80	73	70	N W	5·3	...	K	*v*
		16	29·767	29·860	81	75	74	N	11·8	...	.....	*v*
	19th	10	29·910	30·003	80	74	74	N N E	3·8	...	K, KS	*g*
		16	29·832	29·925	81	75	66	N E	9·9	...	K, KS	*g*
Madras.	12th	10	30·087	30·117	80	69	54	N W	3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·953	30·003	82	71	55	E by N	11	...	.....	*b*
	13th	10	30·093	30·123	81	69	51	E N E	4	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·966	29·996	82	70	52	E by N	9	...	.....	*b*
	14th	10	30·060	30·090	80	67	47	E	4	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·935	29·965	81	68	48	E by N	8	...	.....	*b, c*
	15th	10	30·017	30·047	79	68	54	E S E	3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·887	29·917	81	69	51	S E	6	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	30·016	30·044	81	69	51	S S E	5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·884	29·914	81	69	51	S E by S	9	...	.....	*a*
	17th	10	29·958	29·988	78	68	57	S	8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·826	29·856	80	69	54	S E by S	11	...	.....	*b*
	18th	10	29·945	29·975	80	68	51	S W by S	6	...	.....	*a*
		16	29·803	29·833	81	70	55	S E by E	10	...	.....	*b, c*
Cuttack.	13th	10	29·986	30·009	81	65	38	S	0·7	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·847	29·928	92	67	21	N W	2·1	...	.....	*b*
	14th	10	29·916	29·939	80	68	51	W	0·5	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·764	29·845	95	69	21	W S W	3·6	...	.....	*b*
	15th	10	29·851	29·934	81	67	44	S W	1·3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·705	29·786	96	70	22	W	3·3	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	29·855	29·937	83	68	42	W S W	1·2	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·710	29·791	95	69	21	N N W	3·2	...	.....	*a*
	17th	10	29·801	29·884	81	68	48	E N E	1·0	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·663	29·744	93	70	27	N N E	1·7	...	C	*b*
	18th	10	29·783	29·875	84	73	56	S W	1·9	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·688	29·769	90	71	35	S	0·1	...	C	*v, b*
	19th	10	29·928	30·011	81	61	25	N N E	4·0	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·840	29·922	86	64	24	E	4·3	...	.....	*b*
Akyab.	13th	10	30·056	30·078	76	68	64	N N E	2·7	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·932	29·954	80	73	70	W	8·1	...	.....	*b*
	14th	10	30·006	30·028	76	68	64	E	2·7	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·884	29·906	80	74	74	W	6·3	...	.....	*b*
	15th	10	29·958	29·980	76	68	64	E	2·9	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·854	29·876	80	73	70	S S W	4·1	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	29·980	30·002	76	71	77	E	1·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·852	29·874	82	74	66	W	4·5	...	.....	*b*
	17th	10	29·910	29·902	81	74	70	E S E	2·0	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·822	29·844	81	73	66	S W	5·3	...	.....	*b*
	18th	10	29·968	29·990	78	72	73	E	1·4	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·852	29·874	80	73	70	W	4·5	...	.....	*b*
	19th	10	30·009	30·028	70	69	94	N W	1·1	...	.....	*g*
		16	29·914	29·936	79	72	69	W	8·3	...	.....	*b*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th February 1876

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of December 1875.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Range.	RADIATION. Solar. Mean.	Solar. Max. Day.	Solar. Max. ☾	Grass Nocturnal. Mean.	Grass Nocturnal. Min. Day.	Grass Nocturnal. Min. ☾	TEMPERATURE OF AIR. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. ☾	Absolute range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. ☾	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	RAIN-FALL. In inches	Number of days.
Port Blair ...	61	29·886	...	29·939	29·833	...	·106	143·5	9th	154·0	...	...	...	85·7	12·1	73·6	78·8	...	82·0	84·0	...	2-3rd	89·0	23·0	28th	66·0	...	...	68	61	...	2·36	6
Nancowry ...	78	·839	...	·885	·794	...	·091	142·5	8th	167·0	70·3	31st	66·0	85·0	8·4	76·6	73·4	...	83·9	82·3	...	2-5th	87·1	13·9	25th	73·2	...	...	66	63	...	3·18	8
Madras ...	37	·959	...	30·042	·935	...	·107	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·2	...	80·1	80·2	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1
Vizagapatam ...	21	30·004	29·969	·071	·951	30·026	·120	113·3	10th	119·0	...	...	...	78·5	8·0	70·5	74·9	71·5	78·1	77·8	74·3	8th	80·7	15·7	21st	65·0	62	67	60	58	65	Nil	...
Akyab ...	21	·004	·996	·055	·943	·021	·112	133·6	16th	142·0	54·7	31st	49·1	83·1	22·6	60·5	70·8	63·2	75·9	73·1	65·8	10-12th	85·8	30·1	26th	65·7	74	90	61	54	87	Nil	...
False Point ...	18·7	·040	30·022	·090	·987	·062	·103	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·6	62·6	72·8	75·5	67·5	.....	...	.....	.....	...	72	85	66*	61	79	ditto	...
Cuttack ...	80	29·963	29·944	·025	·891	29·938	·131	138·0	6th	142·5	51·9	26th	46·5	84·1	25·1	59·0	70·9	61·1	75·6	87·9	66·2	4th	88·8	35·9	26th	53·7	65	86	54	42	80	ditto	...
Saugor Island ...	6	30·027	30·00	·022	·971	30·046	·121	139·9	7th	140·3	54·3	27th	48·0	78·4	17·9	60·5	70·0	63·3	73·5	77·6	65·7	3rd	82·0	30·1	24th	54·9	70	88	63	51	81	ditto	...
Chittagong ...	90	29·950	29·932	·010	·888	29·972	·124	140·9	3rd	147·3	54·0	26th	45·5	81·3	24·5	56·8	69·1	69·1	72·1	77·5	63·6	3rd	84·2	27·0	19th	57·3	69	83	63	49	79	ditto	...
Calcutta ...	18·11	30·019	·959	·090	·981	30·037	·121	132·2	3rd	139·0	...	...	...	78·4	16·9	61·5	69·5	62·8	71·6	74·8	63·8	2nd	86·5	33·2	26th	53·3	...	...	58	47	...	ditto	...
Burdwan ...	99·09	29·935	...	·009	·852	...	·127	135·2	11th	141·0	45·6	18th	40·0	79·6	22·6	57·0	67·4	...	73·5	76·1	...	4th	84·4	35·8	18th	49·0	...	...	58	47	...	ditto	...
Jessore ...	20	30·010	...	·072	·933	...	·119	135·2	1st	142·3	47·8	18th	41·0	80·5	23·4	57·1	68·6	...	74·1	77·6	...	4th	84·8	35·8	18th	49·0	69	88	69	48	79	ditto	...
Dacca ...	35	29·997	·975	·061	·934	·017	·127	141·4	11th	153·5	45·2	18th	39·8	79·7	23·2	56·5	68·3	58·8	74·3	76·6	63·8	10th	84·5	30·0	18th	53·3	69	88	69	48	79	ditto	...
Silchar ...	88·91	·990	...	·031	·890	...	·141	130·8	6th	148·4	48·6	20th	41·0	79·4	25·2	54·2	66·7	...	69·0	77·1	...	13th	83·0	32·0	20th	51·0	79	...	72	49	...	0·14	1
Hazareebagh ...	2010	27·993	...	28·053	27·948	...	·102	129·6	3rd	140·4	42·7	14th	35·8	74·4	24·1	50·3	62·3	...	67·6	72·3	...	4th	81·0	33·0	14th	45·0	56	...	43	33	...	Nil	...
Berhampore ...	64	29·966	...	30·029	29·907	...	·122	118·7	3rd	125·4	...	...	...	79·7	23·1	56·6	67·9	...	70·6	77·9	...	2-3rd	86·0	32·0	31st	53·9	...	...	62	44	...	ditto	...
Gya ...	347	·887	...	29·750	·624	...	·126	129·0	5th	135·3	...	...	...	77·7	25·3	52·4	65·5	...	69·0	75·7	...	2nd	84·4	41·2	13th	45·2	...	...	71	64	...	ditto	...
Patna ...	179	·871	...	·940	·813	...	·127	129·1	7th	136·7	47·2	24th	43·2	76·1	25·2	50·9	64·4	...	66·6	73·0	...	2nd	84·8	32·8	13th	45·0	76	...	59	52	...	ditto	...
Monghyr ...	160·4	·881	...	·954	·822	...	·132	130·9	2nd	139·0	50·0	28th	46·0	79·7	23·6	56·1	67·6	...	68·2	75·0	...	1-2nd	83·8	32·8	13th	43·7	...	...	59	44	...	ditto	...
Purneah ...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	156·1	18th	162·0	...	...	...	78·5	23·0	55·9	67·4	...	68·2	75·0	...	2nd	82·6	38·2	13th	43·7	...	...	59	44	85	0·25	1
Darjeeling ...	6912	23·466	23·444	23·503	23·426	23·487	·078	109·9	9th	126·8	29·5	27th	24·0	52·4	15·5	38·9	44·3	38·0	48·5	49·5	40·5	9th	62·0	28·8	25th	33·2	73	86	59	64	85	0·25	1
Seebsagor ...	332	29·734	...	29·806	29·662	...	·144	121·8	9th	138·3	47·1	20th	41·6	70·9	21·7	49·2	57·9	...	58·5	68·9	...	3rd	74·0	30·1	27th	43·9	90	...	93	67	...	1·14	2
Goalpara ...	336	·853	...	·730	·574	...	·148	121·9	6th	129·1	52·2	24th	48·4	74·1	21·3	52·8	64·2	...	61·6	72·2	...	5th	81·1	31·1	23rd	49·9	77	...	86	69	...	0·29	1
Benares ...	262·74	·793	...	·852	·733	...	·120	131·8	1st	140·0	41·1	23rd	34·0	76·8	29·6	50·2	63·9	...	65·0	74·5	...	3rd	84·0	39·8	24th	44·2	...	...	67	56	...	Nil	...
Bourkee ...	879·7	·138	...	·187	·090	...	·097	123·0	11th	135·1	30·9	18th	31·0	74·5	29·0	45·5	59·6	...	63·1	69·9	...	1st	85·2	45·0	18th	39·2	...	...	63	50	...	ditto	...

CALCUTTA—DECEMBER 1875.

Mean barometric pressure of 23 years	... 30·026	Mean temperature of 23 years	... 68·1	Mean humidity of 23 years	... 71	Mean rainfall of 47 years	... 0·24
Ditto ditto of 1875	... 30·019	Ditto ditto of 1875	... 69·5	Ditto ditto of 1875	... 69	Actual fall in 1875	... Nil.
Defect in 1875	... ·007	Excess in 1875	... 1·4	Defect in 1875	... 2	Defect in 1875	... 0·24

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India, In charge Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Dated Calcutta, 19th February 1876.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Result and Observations of Sky Serenity.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	Wind.											
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
Port Blair ...	29·949	78·9	4	47	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	° 84 N, 31 E	...	5·57
Nancowry ...	910	79·6	...	4	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	89 S, 71 E	187·0	6·95
Madras ...	30·017	77·3	16	41	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	84 N, 37 E	24·7	...
Vizagapatam ...	037	75·0	...	6	59	24	11	5	11	8	...	62 S, 70 E	60·8	7·61
Akyab ...	026	76·8	10	17	11	1	1	14	36	34	...	46 N, 53 W	68·3	9·13
False Point ...	060	69·6	26	25	20	8	2	1	10	30	2	47 N, 11 E	...	...
Cuttack ...	047	71·1	14	15	4	1	...	2	21	12	55	28 N, 27 W	23·5	9·19
Saugor Island ...	033	70·0	38	25	6	2	10	10	9	24	...	44 N, 8 W	147·9	8·90
Chittagong ...	045	69·3	44	18	5	...	...	1	27	33	...	66 N, 24 W	89·7	5·27
Calcutta ...	038	69·5	54	15	4	1	6	14	12	18	...	51 N, 18 W	91·0	...
Burdwan ...	040	67·6	29	3	1	...	1	2	11	14	2	68 N, 26 W	40·6	9·02
Jessore ...	031	66·6	24	6	1	1	...	2	8	21	...	72 N, 25 W	35·5	9·63
Dacca ...	034	68·4	29	12	4	3	0	11	18	11	22	27 N, 36 W	46·9	9·61
Silchar ...	055	65·9	1	2	23	4	4	8	9	3	8	21 S, 53 E	62·1	8·8
Hazareebagh ...	081	66·8	1	4	3	2	...	2	10	38	2	67 N, 48 W	105·6	8·97
Berhampore ...	033	68·9	29	13	1	2	2	3	4	8	...	62 N	30·6	8·48
Gya ...	051	66·3	1	2	7	2	1	9	23	15	2	49 N, 82 W	31·5	9·05
Patna ...	061	64·8	1	...	1	...	1	5	12	4	8	76 S, 89 W	47·6	8·35
Monghyr ...	050	68·0	3	3	2	1	3	8	35	2	5	60 S, 86 W	19·4	8·87
Purneah ...	.....	62·7	6	5	3	...	1	6	29	12	...	60 N, 79 W	37·9	8·84
Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	2	6	15	29	14	17	29	7	5	58 S, 10 W	.....	5·76
Seebsangor ...	30·088	68·0	1	21	15	6	4	8	2	1	4	42 N, 84 E	35·3	4·27
Goalpara ...	028	65·1	6	9	29	8	...	4	2	...	4	59 N, 84 E	95·3	7·50
Benares ...	070	64·5	6	6	5	...	2	6	34	4	...	53 N, 79 W	74·9	8·60
Roorkee ...	077	61·6	1	...	...	7	...	1	12	14	27	60 N, 81 W	49·2	7·95

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof. papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahr. for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

H. F. Blandford,
Meteorological Reporter Govt. of India,
In charge Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1876.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st February 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb.	Miles.	In.		
Feb....	15th	29·817	90·0	68·5	135·5	77·6	69·2	63·3	0·63	S by W, S S W S & S W	...	150·7	.....	...	Clear.
	16th	·828	89·2	72·0	137·5	78·7	71·2	65·9	·66	Variable.	...	107·0	.....	...	Stratoni and clear.
	17th	·794	87·5	69·0	134·0	77·3	67·9	61·3	·59	S S W & variable.	...	113·6	.....	◐	Clear.
	18th	·827	87·0	69·5	133·5	75·5	70·5	67·0	·76	Variable.	0·5	94·1	1·58	...	Cumuloni and overcas. Thunder from 3½ to 6 and at 10 P.M.; lightning at 5½, 10 and 11 P.M. Rain from 3½ to 7 and 9½ to 10¼ P.M.
	19th	·935	79·4	66·5	127·0	71·8	68·1	56·1	·60	N & N N W	0·2	145·2	1·35	...	Overcast. Cirrocumuli and clear. Foggy from 8 to 11 P.M. Rain from 2¼ to 3½ A.M.
	20th	·980	81·0	62·0	134·8	70·2	59·7	51·3	·53	S W & W S W	...	115·6	.....	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 9 P.M.
	21st	·912	82·5	52·0	136·0	71·2	60·5	51·2	·53	S W & N W	0·2	109·2	.....	...	Clear and cirri.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		○
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	28·0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	90·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	88·0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·61
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·60
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain-gauge	...	2·93
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	2·45
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·15
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st February	...	2·93
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	1·34

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

The 22nd February 1876. *In charge of the Observatory.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 55.—*The 17th February* 1876.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of December 1875.

Date.		River Ganges.														River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
	Miles.	Benares.		Buxar. 90.		Dinapore. 177. 87.		Monghyr. 287. 110.		Sahebgunge. 391. 94.		Rampore Bauleah. 471. 80.		Goalundo 521. 126.		Berhampore.		Kishnachur. 70.		Gowhatty.	
	Distance.			From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahebgunge	From Benares	From Rampore Bauleah			From Berhampore			
		Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	...	...	...	4'5"	175'73	8'6"	143'66	2'0"	103'85	3'11"	71'91	5'0"	47'60	5'9"	14'69	4'10"	37'24	4'0"	15'29	1'0"	149'78
2nd	...	...	...	4'4"	175'65	8'8"	143'66	1'10"	103'68	3'10"	71'83	5'0"	47'50	5'7"	14'62	4'9"	37'15	4'5"	15'29	0'9"	149'68
3rd	...	...	...	4'3"	175'67	8'7"	143'68	1'10"	103'68	3'9"	71'75	5'5"	47'41	5'6"	14'11	4'7"	36'98	4'4"	15'12	0'8"	149'46
4th	...	...	...	4'2"	175'48	8'6"	143'50	1'9"	103'60	3'8"	71'66	5'3"	47'25	5'4"	14'27	4'6"	36'90	4'3"	15'04	0'7"	149'36
5th	...	...	...	4'1"	175'40	8'5"	143'41	1'8"	103'51	3'7"	71'58	5'2"	47'18	5'0"	13'94	4'6"	36'90	4'2"	15'05	0'7"	149'36
6th	...	...	...	3'11"	175'23	8'4"	143'33	1'7"	103'43	3'7"	71'58	5'1"	47'18	4'11"	14'05	4'6"	36'90	4'0"	15'79	0'6"	149'26
7th	...	...	...	3'10"	175'15	8'4"	143'33	1'6"	103'35	3'6"	71'41	5'1"	47'08	4'11"	13'85	4'5"	36'81	3'11"	12'70	0'5"	149'16
8th	...	...	...	3'10"	175'15	8'3"	143'25	1'5"	103'26	3'4"	71'33	5'0"	47'00	4'10"	13'77	4'4"	36'73	3'9"	12'54	0'5"	149'16
9th	...	...	...	3'9"	175'07	8'3"	143'08	1'4"	103'18	3'3"	71'08	4'11"	46'91	4'8"	13'60	4'3"	36'65	3'8"	12'45"	0'5"	149'06
10th	...	...	...	3'9"	175'07	8'2"	143'09	1'4"	103'18	3'1"	71'08	4'9"	46'75	4'8"	13'60	4'2"	36'56	3'8"	12'45	0'4"	148'96
11th	...	...	...	3'8"	175'08	8'11"	142'91	1'3"	103'10	3'0"	71'00	4'8"	46'66	4'10"	13'77	4'2"	36'56	3'7"	12'37	0'4"	148'96
12th	...	...	...	3'8"	175'08	8'11"	142'91	1'2"	103'01	2'11"	70'91	4'7"	46'58	4'10"	13'77	4'1"	36'48	3'7"	12'37	0'3"	148'86
13th	...	...	...	3'7"	175'99	8'10"	142'83	1'1"	102'93	2'11"	70'91	4'6"	46'50	4'10"	13'77	4'0"	36'40	3'6"	12'29	0'3"	148'76
																				below	
14th	...	...	...	3'7"	175'99	8'9"	142'80	1'0"	102'85	2'10"	70'83	4'5"	46'41	4'11"	13'85	3'11"	36'31	3'6"	12'29	0'13"	148'66
15th	...	...	...	3'6"	175'82	8'9"	142'95	0'11"	102'76	2'9"	70'75	4'5"	46'41	4'10"	13'77	3'11"	36'31	3'6"	12'29	0'2"	148'55
16th	...	...	...	3'6"	175'82	8'8"	142'72	0'10"	102'68	2'8"	70'66	4'4"	46'33	4'8"	13'60	3'10"	36'23	3'4"	12'12	0'1"	148'46
17th	...	...	...	3'5"	175'73	8'8"	142'72	0'9"	102'60	2'8"	70'66	4'3"	46'25	4'7"	13'52	3'9"	36'15	3'3"	12'04	0'1"	148'36
18th	...	...	...	3'5"	175'73	8'8"	142'66	0'8"	102'51	2'7"	70'58	4'2"	46'16	4'7"	13'52	3'8"	36'06	3'2"	11'79	0'0"	148'26
19th	...	...	...	3'4"	175'65	8'7"	142'59	0'8"	102'51	2'6"	70'50	4'2"	46'16	4'6"	13'44	3'7"	35'98	3'1"	11'70	0'0"	148'26
20th	...	...	...	3'3"	175'57	8'6"	142'55	0'7"	102'43	2'5"	70'50	4'1"	46'08	4'6"	13'44	3'7"	35'98	3'0"	11'62	0'2"	148'16
21st	...	...	...	3'3"	175'57	8'6"	142'55	0'7"	102'43	2'5"	70'50	4'0"	46'08	4'6"	13'44	3'6"	35'98	2'9"	11'54	0'0"	147'96
22nd	...	...	...	3'2"	175'48	8'6"	142'50	0'6"	102'35	2'5"	70'42	4'0"	46'00	4'5"	13'35	3'6"	35'90	2'9"	11'45	0'13"	147'96
23rd	...	...	...	3'1"	175'40	8'5"	142'46	0'6"	102'35	2'5"	70'42	3'11"	45'91	4'5"	13'27	3'5"	35'81	2'8"	11'37	1'0"	147'76
24th	...	...	...	3'11"	175'23	8'5"	142'42	0'5"	102'26	2'4"	70'08	3'10"	45'83	4'5"	13'27	3'5"	35'81	2'6"	11'29	1'1"	147'66
25th	...	...	...	3'10"	175'15	8'4"	142'38	0'4"	102'18	2'3"	70'09	3'10"	45'83	4'3"	13'09	3'5"	35'81.	2'5"	11'20	1'1"	147'66
26th	...	...	...	3'9"	175'07	8'4"	142'38	0'4"	102'18	1'11"	69'91	3'9"	45'75	4'3"	13'09	3'4"	35'73	2'4"	11'12	1'2"	147'56
27th	...	...	...	3'8"	175'08	8'3"	142'29	0'3"	102'10	1'10"	69'83	3'8"	45'66	4'3"	13'09	3'4"	35'73	2'3"	11'04	1'3"	147'46
28th	...	...	...	3'8"	175'08	8'2"	142'15	0'2"	102'01	1'8"	69'66	3'7"	45'58	4'3"	13'09	3'3"	35'65	2'3"	11'04	1'5"	147'36
29th	...	...	...	3'6"	175'82	8'2"	142'05	0'2"	102'01	1'7"	69'58	3'6"	45'50	4'2"	12'60	3'3"	35'65	2'2"	10'95	1'5"	147'36
30th	...	...	...	3'5"	175'73	8'0"	142'00	0'1"	101'93	1'7"	69'58	3'5"	45'41	4'2"	12'52	3'3"	35'56	2'2"	10'95	1'6"	147'26
31st	...	...	...	3'4"	175'65	7'11"	141'99	0'1"	101'93	1'6"	69'49	3'4"	45'33	4'0"	12'44	3'3"	35'65	2'1"	10'87	1'7"	147'16

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 56.—*The 17th February* 1876.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of January 1876.

Date.		River Ganges.														River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
	Miles.			80.		177.	97.	287.	110.	381.	94.	471.	90.	591.	120.				76.		
	Distance.			From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahebgunge	From Benares	From Rampore Bauleah			From Berhampore			
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	...	.....	.....	2·25	171·57	1·85	141·83	0·01	101·85	1·50	69·70	0·25	48·58	2·15	12·05	3·16	33·56	2·06	16·87	1·70	147·66
2nd	...	.....	.....	2·16	171·48	1·80	141·80	0·04	101·81	1·41	69·41	0·39	48·44	2·41	12·35	3·08	33·48	2·06	16·87	1·84	146·96
3rd	...	.....	.....	2·08	171·40	1·75	141·75	0·04	101·77	1·25	69·25	0·34	48·39	2·33	12·27	3·08	33·48	2·06	16·87	1·89	146·96
4th	...	.....	.....	2·08	171·40	1·70	141·70	0·16	101·69	1·16	69·16	0·28	48·33	2·31	12·25	3·04	33·44	2·06	16·87	1·89	146·96
5th	...	.....	.....	2·00	171·32	1·65	141·65	0·25	101·65	1·08	69·08	0·20	48·25	2·25	12·19	3·00	33·40	2·06	16·87	1·89	146·96
6th	...	.....	.....	1·91	171·23	1·59	141·59	0·25	101·60	1·00	69·00	0·05	48·10	2·16	12·10	2·95	33·35	2·06	16·87	1·89	146·96
7th	...	1·83	171·15	1·55	141·55	0·23	101·60	1·00	68·92	0·98	68·83	2·14	12·08	2·91	33·31	2·06	16·87	2·00	146·76		
8th	...	1·75	171·07	1·45	141·45	0·30	101·55	0·85	68·85	0·73	68·73	2·00	11·94	2·81	33·21	2·06	16·87	2·00	146·76		
9th	...	1·73	171·07	1·40	141·40	0·33	101·50	0·83	68·83	0·68	68·68	2·00	11·94	2·81	33·21	2·06	16·87	2·10	146·66		
10th	...	1·66	170·98	1·35	141·35	0·41	101·48	0·75	68·75	0·62	68·62	2·04	11·98	2·79	33·19	2·06	16·79	2·20	146·56		
11th	...	1·60	170·98	1·40	141·40	0·45	101·49	0·75	68·75	0·58	68·58	2·04	11·98	2·79	33·19	2·06	16·79	2·20	146·56		
12th	...	1·58	170·90	1·34	141·34	0·50	101·53	0·75	68·75	0·59	68·59	2·04	11·98	2·75	33·15	2·06	16·79	2·20	146·56		
13th	...	1·70	170·82	1·22	141·22	0·38	101·27	0·75	68·75	0·41	68·41	2·04	11·98	2·75	33·15	2·06	16·79	2·30	146·46		
14th	...	1·41	170·73	1·19	141·19	0·05	101·23	0·66	68·66	0·39	68·39	2·16	12·10	2·54	32·94	1·91	16·70	2·30	146·46		
15th	...	1·41	170·73	1·16	141·16	0·04	101·12	0·66	68·66	0·25	68·25	2·16	12·10	2·50	32·90	1·91	16·70	2·40	146·36		
16th	...	1·33	170·65	1·12	141·12	0·20	101·15	0·58	68·58	0·16	68·16	2·29	12·14	2·50	32·90	1·91	16·70	2·50	146·26		
17th	...	1·33	170·65	1·08	141·08	0·25	101·10	0·58	68·58	0·16	68·16	2·29	12·14	2·41	32·81	1·84	16·62	2·40	146·36		
18th	...	1·33	170·57	1·04	141·04	0·33	101·02	0·50	68·50	0·16	68·16	2·25	12·09	2·33	32·73	1·77	16·54	2·50	146·26		
19th	...	1·25	170·57	1·02	141·02	0·33	101·02	0·50	68·50	0·16	68·16	2·25	12·09	2·33	32·73	1·77	16·54	2·50	146·16		
20th	...	1·25	170·57	0·99	140·99	0·51	100·94	0·41	68·41	0·05	68·05	2·25	12·09	2·33	32·73	1·77	16·54	2·50	146·16		
21st	...	1·16	170·48	0·99	140·99	0·55	100·98	0·41	68·41	0·01	68·01	2·25	12·09	2·33	32·73	1·77	16·54	2·50	146·16		
22nd	...	1·16	170·48	0·97	140·97	1·00	100·95	0·33	68·33	0·01	68·01	2·30	12·14	2·16	32·56	1·77	16·54	2·40	146·16		
23rd	...	1·16	170·48	0·98	140·98	1·08	100·77	0·33	68·33	0·01	68·01	2·30	12·14	2·16	32·56	1·41	16·20	2·70	146·06		
24th	...	1·16	170·48	0·95	140·95	1·08	100·77	0·25	68·25	0·05	68·05	2·30	12·14	2·16	32·56	1·33	16·12	2·76	146·06		
25th	...	1·08*	170·40	0·93	140·93	1·12	100·78	0·25	68·25	1·00	68·00	2·30	12·14	2·16	32·56	1·33	16·12	2·70	146·06		
26th	...	·91	170·23	·91	140·91	1·12	100·78	·16	68·16	1·58	67·58	2·33	11·27	1·91	34·31	1·34	16·09	2·80	145·96		
27th	...	·83	170·15	·90	140·90	1·20	100·85	·16	68·16	1·54	67·54	2·41	11·35	1·91	34·31	1·25	16·04	2·80	145·96		
28th	...	·88	170·15	·88	140·88	1·20	100·85	·16	68·16	1·50	67·50	2·39	11·99	1·85	34·25	1·20	9·99	2·80	145·86		
29th	...	·75	170·07	·86	140·86	1·20	100·65	·16	68·16	1·50	67·50	2·53	11·77	1·85	34·25	1·20	9·99	2·80	145·86		
30th	...	·75	170·07	·84	140·84	1·25	100·90	·16	68·16	1·31	67·31	2·50	11·74	1·85	34·25	1·20	9·99	2·80	145·96		
31st	...	·73	170·07	·82	140·82	1·30	100·35	·09	68·09	1·33	67·33	2·70	11·64	1·85	34·25	1·29	9·99	2·80	145·96		

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1875-76, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of December 1875.

Circle.	Districts.	Canals.	Supply of Water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rich Irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Hemp, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses.			Sugarcane and other Crops.			Rainfall.				Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during Rubbee season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah High Level, Section I.	1,269	40773	...	25	25	...	1,102	1,102	...	70	70	...	9	9	1,506	853				(a) The details of column 18 are—
		Section I.	675	18800	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	3	3	...	1	1	24	21	...	...	0·9	Acres.
		Toldundah	1,500	6495	...	...	...	...	78	78	...	1	1	...	9	9	88	68				Dalwa ... 25
		Matcheong	650	2859	...	...	...	...	46	46	...	1	1	...	7	7	54	103				Cotton ... 1,481
	Total of the month		...	...	...	25	25	...	1,246	1,246	...	75	75	...	26	26	(a)1,672	1,045	...	...	...	Holdee ... 1
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	9	9	...	954	954	...	77	77	...	5	5	1,045	...	...	...	...	Wheat ... 1
																						Moong ... 10
																						China ... 1
																						Onions ... 3
South-Western ...	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	32277	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	43	0·01	0·01	0·00	Potatoes ... 1
																					Five years.	Chillis ... 2
	Howrah ...	Panchkorah ...	360	2093	1,433	...	1,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,433	1,376	0·00	0·00	0·02	Garden Produce ... 47
	Total of the month		...	...	1,433	...	1,433	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1,438	1,419	...	...	...	Oil-seeds ... 53
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	1,376	...	376	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	1,419	...	...	...	...	Pulses ... 22
																						Sugar-cane ... 9
																						Brinjals ... 12
																						Saru ... 3
																						Plantains ... 3
																						Other crops ... 9
																						Total ... 1,672
Sone	Shahabad ...	Main Western	3,019	69170	...	...	...	4,224	370	4,605	23	...	23	63	37	100	4,728	...	...	...	...	
		Arrah ...	1,111	65705	...	...	...	20,589	4,103	24,611	19	148	148	1,721	...	1,721	26,480	...	...	...	...	
	Gya and Patna ...	Patna ...	981	19100	...	...	...	722	380	1,102	19	39	58	13	...	13	1,173	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	25,456	4,852	30,318	52	177	229	1,797	37	1,834	32,381	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	1,433	25	1,458	25,456	6,498	31,954	57	252	309	1,797	63	1,860	35,491	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	1,376	9	1,385	28	954	982	14	77	91	1	5	6	2,464	...	...	...	...	

G. A. SEARLE, *Col.*, s.c.,
Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 15*th February* 1876.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 5th February 1876, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	33,468	24,379 3 6	2,234 15 3	1,12,879 8	28,373 15 10	2,699 19 0	4,835 14 3
Or per mile of railway	211	154 0 10	14 2 5	713 12	179 4 10	16 8 9	30 11 2
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	151,070¼	1,09,811 1 9	10,066 0 4	5,14,712 4	1,25,302 11 11	11,486 1 8	21,552 2 0
Total for 6 weeks ...	184,538¼	1,34,190 5 3	12,300 15 7	6,27,591 12	1,53,676 11 9	14,087 0 8	26,387 16 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,410	24,815 8 5	2,274 14 7	1,60,845 34	33,651 9 9	3,084 14 7	5,359 9 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	198	156 13 6	14 7 6	1,054 13	212 10 4	19 9 10	33 17 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	179,509	1,20,856 13 3	11,076 14 2	8,20,888 2	1,62,402 0 7	14,895 2 1	25,971 16 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th February 1876, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	122,567	*1,76,143 8 0	16,146 9 9	10,29,640 0	4,11,274 2 3	37,709 2 7	53,846 12 4	*34,101¼	†30,554¼	123,654¼
Or per mile of railway	.....	137 10 3	12 12 4	.....	321 5 11	29 9 2	42 1 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	650,931	13,90,559 3 3	128,292 18 6	50,11,501 0	20,55,777 6 6	186,012 18 7	314,305 17 1	258,616¼	291,709¼	550,376¼
Total for 6 weeks	782,498	15,75,702 11 3	144,439 8 8	60,40,941 0	24,67,051 8 9	224,313 1 2	368,152 9 5	292,718¼	481,315	774,033¼
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	124,643¼	1,80,022 10 1	17,052 1 6	10,45,346 20	4,02,056 5 6	36,855 3 4	53,907 4 10	42,605	78,225	120,230
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	145 5 9	13 6 3	.....	314 2 8	28 16 0	42 2 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	711,760¼	10,33,288 11 11	94,718 2 8	58,08,731 10	24,08,634 14 9	226,291 10 9	321,009 13 5	250,220	461,849	722,539

* Deducted Rs. 20,000 excess included in first 8 days of January 1876.
† Deducted miles 11,700¼ from Coaching and added 14,502½ to merchandise, excess and short included in week ended 15th January 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th February 1876, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	8,300¼	26,882 4 6	2,464 4 2	1,12,136 20	22,673 1 0	2,078 7 4	4,542 11 6	*2,990¼	*7,111¼	10,102
Or per mile of railway	.....	120 2 3	11 0 3	.....	101 5 4	9 5 9	20 6 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	32,946¼	99,744 12 0	9,145 2 1	4,97,478 20	1,12,925 4 0	10,723 19 7	19,869 1 8	23,409	28,072¼	52,171¼
Total for 6 weeks	41,247	1,26,627 0 6	11,609 6 3	6,09,615 0	1,35,598 5 0	12,802 6 11	24,411 13 2	26,489¼	35,784	62,273¼
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,618¼	16,376 15 6	1,501 4 3	97,626 30	28,808 8 0	2,640 15 7	4,142 0 0	4,464	5,251	9,715
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	73 3 1	6 14 2	.....	128 12 1	11 16 1	18 10 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	33,711	1,03,998 12 0	9,533 4 4	6,05,435 10	1,70,010 0 6	15,584 16 0	25,118 0 4	27,368	35,486	62,854

* Deducted miles 1,260¼ from Coaching and added 1,130¼ to Merchandise, excess and short included in week ended 15th January 1876.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th February 1876, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	11,019	1,511 0 0	151 2 0	22,769 0	703 0 0	70 6 0	221 8 0
Or per mile of railway	394	54 0 0	5 8 0	813 0	25 0 0	2 10 0	7 18 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	57,774	7,584 0 0	758 8 0	93,498 0	2,925 0 0	292 10 0	1,050 18 0
Total for 7 weeks ...	68,793	9,095 0 0	909 10 0	1,16,267 0	3,628 0 0	362 16 0	1,272 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,485	1,357 1 3	135 14 2	19,554 10	647 14 6	64 15 10	200 10 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	374	48 7 6	4 16 11	697 26	23 2 3	2 6 3	7 3 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	62,090	7,872 1 0	787 4 2	1,03,992 30	3,567 2 9	356 14 4	1,143 18 6

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th February 1876, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Sr.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,570	1,106 0 0	116 12 0	11,188 0	501 0 0	50 2 0	206 14 0
Or per mile of railway	94	42 8 0	4 5 0	410 0	33 0 0	3 6 0	7 11 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	9,728	5,178 0 0	517 16 0	47,153 0	3,855 0 0	385 10 0	903 6 0
Total for 7 weeks ...	12,298	6,344 0 0	634 8 0	58,341 0	4,756 0 0	475 12 0	1,110 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,556½	1,247 3 7	124 14 5	8,343 0	692 10 6	69 5 4	190 19 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	57	45 12 3	4 11 6	306 6	24 5 1	2 8 8	7 0 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	9,811½	7,349 14 2	734 19 9	35,457 19	2,981 1 0	298 2 1	1,053 1 10

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1876.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 19th February 1876.—(Continued.)

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I.,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.,
and
The Hon'ble MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said it would be fair that he should point out at the outset his principal objection to the Bill. He agreed in the main provisions of the Bill, but his principal objection related to the definition of the word "holding," and the use of that word in the Bill. He thought it expedient that all the rate-payers should know clearly and distinctly on what principle they were to be taxed; and it was also necessary that the officers of Government, who had to impose the tax, should have their duties clearly defined; so that no irritation, annoyance, or hardship should arise, and no injury result to the rate-payers. He therefore objected to the definition of the term "holding" as given in the Bill, and if that definition were maintained in its present shape, his objection would apply to several sections of the Bill. The assessment in Calcutta was made on houses, lands, buildings, premises, &c., on the annual value of which a tax was imposed. The assessments in the Mofussil, under the Acts proposed to be abolished, were made in a somewhat arbitrary manner, which left to the Commissioners a very wide discretion; and very grave questions had arisen whether such discretion did or not produce hardship to persons concerned, by the splitting up of premises into a great number of holdings. The term "holding" was not defined in the present Acts, but from the general scope of the Acts the Commissioners were entitled to determine what was to be a holding according to the circumstances in each case. The Act gave the Commissioners power to do that by implication, and he thought such a power undesirable. A holding was defined in this Bill to include any parcel of land, house, tank, or other immoveable property which had been separately valued for assessment, or in respect of which any person had been separately assessed, or which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, should be separately assessed, or in respect of which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, any person should be separately assessed. That was objectionable. It left it to the Commissioners to say what was a holding for the purpose of assessment. Take the case where a man possessed ten buildings comprised in and constituting one manufactory; he might then be rated on ten holdings, and a rate might be assessed on each; or he might possess a large piece of land, and the Commissioners might divide it into so many holdings. The ADVOCATE-GENERAL ventured to submit that the term "holding" should be omitted from the Bill,—a term the meaning of which it was very difficult to define; and that the assessment should be made, as in the Calcutta Municipal Act, on houses, buildings, and lands. The hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Bell) would bear him out that many questions had arisen from this uncertainty in the law, and many complaints had been made of the injustice inflicted under the operation of the existing law.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that to obviate the difficulty that arose from the use of the term "holding," he had suggested an amendment which stood on the paper in his name. The difficulty, he thought, would hardly be met in the way the learned Advocate-General suggested; for this reason that two rates were contemplated by the Bill—first, a rate on the annual value of houses and lands; and secondly, a tax on persons according to their property and circumstances. It was only in this latter case that the difficulty arose. When an assessment was made on a person according to his circumstances and property, the rate was limited to Rs. 7 a month, and you could not assess it at a higher rate. But Rs. 7 a month might be a very inadequate assessment for large manufactories consisting of a number of separate buildings. Under the existing law, one holding comprised one set of premises, and it would be a case of extreme hardship if the Magistrate should assess each building in the premises separately. To obviate the difficulty in cases of this sort, he proposed an amendment after Section 80 which would allow the Magistrate in such cases, instead of assessing the owner of the manufactory personally, according to his circumstances, to assess the property according to its rateable value. If the Council approved of that suggestion, we should be able to give a much more correct definition of the term "holding." One holding ought to comprise the whole of the houses and buildings in one premises; and if the consideration of the question was allowed to stand over, we might be able, in conjunction with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, to frame a more correct definition.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that as regards one of the taxes which this Bill authorised, it seemed to him immaterial whether you defined a block of buildings as one holding or as separate holdings—he meant for the purpose of the rate according to the letting value. Such rate was to be paid by the owner of the holding, and to him it would be immaterial whether the property were entered in the assessment books as one item or as several items. It was for convenience only that MR. DAMPIER had added the last clause to the definition of "holding" to prevent any dispute with the Commissioners as to the mode in which they wished to enter the holding in their books for such purpose.

Then there was the other tax on the occupant, not on the property; and in regard to that he admitted that the difficulty existed. It had not been yet met; and if a definition which would meet the difficulty could be drafted, he would be glad to accept it. As regards premises occupied for the purpose of a manufactory, in which there was a block of houses used for the purpose of the manufactory, the amendment proposed by the hon'ble member who had last spoken met the difficulty in the same way as MR. DAMPIER had endeavoured to meet it in the Bill in the case of Government buildings. In a town in which the assessment on occupants according to their circumstances and property was in force, even in such a town, he had provided that Government holdings might be rated according to their value, and not according to the circumstances of the occupants. In the same way, his hon'ble friend's amendment proposed that blocks of buildings in such towns, used for warehouses and manufactories, should be rated according to their value, and not that the occupant should be assessed according to his circumstances and property. There might, however, be other cases which were not met by the proposed amendment, and he hoped that by the next meeting some definition of "holding" might be hit upon which would provide for such cases. He himself could not see his way to any satisfactory definition. To make the assessment, as the learned Advocate-General proposed, merely on the land and buildings, left the whole thing untouched. The difficulty was as to dividing land and buildings occupied by one person into different holdings for the purposes of assessment.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he merely threw this out as a difficulty arising from the way the sections were drafted to meet the purpose of taxation, and the difficulty he felt had reference to the use of the word "holding." Where the Government was the occupier, and the tax was to be paid by the Government, that system of leaving a discretion was guarded against. If that were so, if in the case of the Government it was fair to take the assessment on the letting or annual value of the property, it was equally fair, he thought, that in the case of a manufactory the same should be done.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he understood the hon'ble mover of the Bill to say that it was not a question of assessing a whole property, but merely a question of sub-dividing it for the purposes of assessment.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, if a person had three holdings, which were previously assessed separately, he might be assessed at the rate of Rs. 7 a month for each holding. Then, if he bought a parcel of land, and he included it in a manufactory, and added it to the old holdings, the old holdings would be rated as before. But if he bought a little plot of land and included it in a manufactory, the Magistrate might divide it into twenty holdings, and make him pay twenty times Rs. 7 if he chose.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he believed it was not intended by this Bill to raise the limit of taxation. The hon'ble mover, in introducing the Bill, had observed that the primary object of the Bill was a consolidation of the several Municipal Acts. But if a discretion were given to the Municipal Commissioners to raise the property tax, if he might so call it, from a maximum of Rs. 7 to say Rs. 50, he would not be surprised that in many places the maximum would be imposed and great oppression would result. He need hardly remind the Council that there were many families which had been in a prosperous condition before, but which were now in decadence; but which nevertheless dwelt in large houses, their ancestral homes, for which they had a natural partiality; and if these houses were assessed at the maximum rate proposed,

they would be grievously oppressed. He thought that the suggestion made by the learned Advocate-General would meet the cases he had described.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he did not distinctly see the force of the suggestion made. The difficulty appeared to him to be this. To put an extreme case, take the case of a millionaire, whose circumstances and property in the municipality were very large. Suppose the municipality was one in which the tax according to the circumstances and property of persons, and not according to the letting value of buildings, was in force. How was the limit of Rs. 84 a year as the maximum tax on each holding to be applied in such a case? Was the entire area of land covered with buildings which the millionaire occupied in the municipality (perhaps in more than one block), to be treated as one holding only, subject to a maximum tax of Rs. 84 a year? or was it to be left optional with the Commissioners to divide it into an unlimited number of holdings, for the occupation of each of which he might be assessed up to Rs. 84 a year? At present he believed that the mode of procedure was vague, and depended upon the discretion of the local authorities; any occupant might be assessed in respect of his occupation of each separate building, if that was the view taken by the local authorities.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL considered that the remarks made by the hon'ble mover did not dispose of the question. As the tax was levied on the millionaire as the occupier of a holding, we must have a clear conception of what a holding was to be. If the intention was that the millionaire must be taxed at a very high rate, then a tax of Rs. 7 on his occupation would be too small. That being so, we were called upon to give such a vague definition to the word "holding" that the Commissioners might tax the millionaire at as high a rate as they thought proper. He thought such a power capricious and arbitrary. A millionaire, like any other person, should be taxed on some fixed principle and according to rule. It appeared to him that the definition of "holding" was objectionable; and as the objection seemed to apply to several portions of the Bill, he thought it right to take an early opportunity of letting the hon'ble mover know his views upon the subject. He was not prepared at present to suggest an amendment of the definition of "holding" or other suitable remedy, which would protect a rate-payer against an arbitrary assessment, which might be made if the present definition of "holding" be retained.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the scheme of this tax was none of his own. The Bill merely continued the rough mode of assessment which was in force throughout the length and breadth of the land, and had been so for the last score of years. At the same time he admitted that this tax, if you came to look at it through a microscope, and to test it critically, was absolutely indefensible; it was a rough and crude mode of taxation, which on the whole was well adapted to the circumstances of the country; but he should be glad to improve upon it if it could be done.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, then the object of his objection had wholly succeeded. He wanted to point out that the mode of assessment was wholly indefensible. The existing law had led to much inconvenience, and as we were now altering the law, why should we not improve it?

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said, he thought that separate buildings which constituted one house should be assessed as one property. He believed that was the principle which generally prevailed in the mofussil wherever this tax on circumstances was in force. He could bear testimony to what fell from the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) with regard to large family houses being occupied by persons in very reduced circumstances. He had observed this particularly at Santipore, which was a very old town, and contained many very large buildings. It struck him that the town had been grievously under-assessed, and, as Magistrate of the district, he instituted a very careful inquiry into the subject. In company with the Commissioner of the division he went through the town street after street, and found many very large houses had been assessed at only one or two rupees a month, and the reason of that was that the owners of those houses were in reduced circumstances, and not able to pay more. He should be sorry to do anything which would enable the Magistrate to raise assessments to Rs. 50. He thought that manufactories, and places used *bonâ fide* for purposes of trade, should be

assessed according to their letting value, and that the Council should come to the determination that one holding should include all the buildings occupied as one premises.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that if it was the determination of the Council altogether to get rid of this old mode of taxation as too rough and unscientific, the Bill must be entirely changed; otherwise, as the word "holding" was used throughout the Bill merely as representing one item of taxation, whatever that item might be decided to be, he did not think it was necessary to postpone the consideration of the clauses until after the word "holding" had been precisely defined.

After some further discussion it was determined to postpone the consideration of the question, with the view of considering the objection raised to the use of the word "holding."

Section 6 provided that in existing municipalities the taxes now imposed should continue to be levied until the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Government, should otherwise direct.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGUDANUND MOOKERJEE thought that the order of the Commissioners under this section should be made by the Commissioners "at a meeting," and he accordingly moved an amendment to that effect, which was agreed to.

Section 7 provided that the extension of certain provisions of the Act should be made by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the words "and in the manner prescribed in Section 348," which was the section providing for the publication of notices and orders, were inserted after the words "*Calcutta Gazette*."

Section 8 provided that the notification above referred to should define the limits of the municipality, and whether the same should be a first or a second class municipality.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the following proviso at the end of the section:—

"Provided that no village having a population of less than 1,000 souls shall be included in a first class municipality, and no village having a population of less than 500 souls shall be included in a second class municipality."

The reason of the amendment he had stated when he spoke on this Bill at the time it was read in Council. Hon'ble members were doubtless aware that great complaint prevailed in the mofussil in consequence of the inclusion of villages in municipal unions which were not able to bear the burden of municipal taxation. There were also outlying villages incorporated with municipalities which did not receive any adequate return for the taxes they paid, and the inhabitants of which were therefore sufferers by the extension of the Act to them. When he proposed that no outlying village having a population of less than 1,000 souls should be included in a first class municipality, and no village having a population of less than 500 souls should be included in a second class municipality, he meant that such villages were not in a position to bear municipal burdens. Bengal consisted chiefly of rural villages; its wants in sanitary matters were few: but the machinery for municipal administration required a large expenditure of money which many of these villages were not in a position to meet. Considering these circumstances, he submitted that the limitation proposed in a subsequent section would not obviate the objection he had taken, and he therefore hoped the amendment would be agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the Select Committee had, in manipulating what stood as Section 13 of the Bill, very much restricted the powers of the local Government as to uniting places adjoining the central town which formed the *nucleus* of a municipality for the purpose of forming a municipality. They had provided that no place should be so united which lay at a greater distance than one mile from some part of the *nucleus*, such *nucleus* being a tract which contained at least the minimum number of inhabitants, and at least the minimum pressure of population on area which the Act prescribed. Further, it was provided that when any outlying place not being situated more than one mile distant was united with the *nucleus*, the intervening tract of country should be within the municipal union for all purposes excepting that of taxation; that was to say, if there lay half a mile of *maidan* with a few agricultural houses, between

the *nucleus* and the place united to it, those agricultural houses were not to be liable to taxation; but it would be possible for the municipality to expend money for making a road between the united place and the *nucleus* through that *maidan*, by which the inhabitants of the scattered agricultural houses would benefit. He did not think there was any necessity for the amendment. The amendment was that no place should be united with a first or second class municipality which had not 1,000 and 500 souls respectively. But suppose the case of a little row of shops a quarter of a mile outside the town which was the *nucleus*; supposing there were only 25 of these shops; they took their things into the town and supplied the town, and derived their subsistence from the town,—why should not they be included in the municipality because there were only a few houses?

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said he understood that it was agreed that the word "town" and not the expression "tract of country" should be used in the Bill. He understood that a particular town was to be taken as the *nucleus* of a municipality, and then, that all outlying villages might be included with it. In the original Bill the limit of distance for the inclusion of such villages was a quarter of a mile. In Committee he agreed to extend the limit to one mile, if the hon'ble mover would adopt the suggestion that some town, and not a tract of country, should be taken as the central point, with which might be included all villages within one mile distance of the town. That idea was not, he observed, carried out in the Bill as it now stood.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he did not understand that the discussion in Select Committee was as to the substitution of the word "town" for the expression "tract of country." The definition of "tract of country" was that the area must contain the average pressure of 3,000 inhabitants to the square mile and not less than 15,000 inhabitants for a first class municipality, and an average pressure of 1,000 inhabitants to the square mile and not less than 3,000 inhabitants in all for a second class municipality, whether you call such a place a town or by any other name. Those were the conditions which the Bill required, and it was immaterial by what name you called a place which fulfilled those conditions: the limitations were the two conditions as to the pressure of population to the square mile and the number of inhabitants in the place.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said the Bill as it now stood was extremely indefinite. Every officer who had mofussil experience know that injustice might be done at present by including a number of outlying villages in a municipality. He felt strongly in this matter, because he feared that in some cases injustice was sometimes done by levying high taxation rom a large number of villages for whose benefit but little was ever expended. The provisions of the Bill appeared not to meet the objections he had urged in Committee, but rather to increase the evils to which he objected. He understood the hon'ble member was ready to concede the suggestions which SIR STUART HOGG had made in Committee, and on that understanding he on his part had proposed to extend the limit of a quarter of a mile to one mile.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, as the Bill originally stood, all places which might be situated within a quarter of a mile of some other place included in a union might be included in a municipality, and we might thus have had a long string of villages situated a quarter of a mile from each other in one municipality. That the hon'ble member did not approve of; and it was agreed that no place should be brought within the limits of a union which was more than one mile from the limits of the *nucleus* of the municipality, and this was provided in the Bill as it now stood.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said it appeared to him that what the hon'ble member opposite (Sir Stuart Hogg) meant was this. Suppose you took a district that might be thickly populated in one place and thinly populated in another. By taking the whole tract of country you got the average of population required by the Bill. The hon'ble member would have no objection if that tract of country were a town, or what was known as a town. In that case, if you took a mile from the limits of the town, you would obtain a limit beyond which you could not go. But he objected to taking the limit of a mile from a "tract of country," because that tract might be composed of one

town with a large number of outlying villages making up the number of inhabitants and average number of population required.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT thought that what the hon'ble member wished was to substitute the word "town" for "tract of country." What the hon'ble mover of the Bill meant was that a tract of country which fulfilled certain conditions was a town; that was to say, a tract of country which contained 15,000 or 3,000 inhabitants, and had an average of population to the square mile of 1,000 or 500, was a town which it would be proper to constitute a municipality of the first or second class respectively. There would, however, be this difficulty, that some whole districts and parts of others fulfilled those conditions as regards density of population.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that the definition would be very good if it stood by itself. But the difficulty was that by this Bill you were enabled to add something to the tract of country which would greatly enlarge its area.

The further consideration of the section was then postponed.

Sections 9 to 11 were agreed to.

Section 12 provided that no tract of country should be declared a municipality unless "a majority" of the adult male population were "chiefly" employed in pursuits other than agricultural; and Section 13 provided that no place "a majority" of whose adult male residents were not "chiefly" engaged in pursuits other than agricultural, should be united with a tract of country for the purpose of forming a municipality.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the substitution in these sections of the words "three-fourths" for "a majority," and the omission of the word "chiefly." He thought it was very desirable that provision should be made in the Bill that unless three-fourths of the population of a place should be engaged in agricultural pursuits, it should not be included in a municipal union. The word "chiefly" limited the sense in which the provision was intended to be understood. Now, it was well known that the people in rural villages in that period of the year in which there was no agricultural work going on, occasionally engaged their time in artizan's work; and having regard to that fact, the Magistrate might come to the conclusion that these were not agricultural villages, because the people sometimes engaged themselves in other occupations; and such villages, which properly speaking were agricultural villages, might be included in municipal unions.

Then, with regard to Section 13, he would move the insertion of the following words at the end of the first paragraph: "Provided that no such place shall be so united which is separated by a navigable channel from the limits of a municipality." Cases had been brought to notice in which villages, or places separated by a river, had been included in a municipal union. If two places separated by a navigable channel were fit to receive the benefits of municipal government, he thought they ought to be treated separately, and a separate municipal organization ought to be provided for each.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER explained that, as had been said before, this part of the Bill was a reproduction of Act III of 1864 and Act VI of 1868 of this Council. Act III of 1864, the District Municipal Improvement Act, contained no limitations as to the number and class of population; the Lieutenant-Governor could extend the Act to any place he chose. Section 4 of Act VI of 1868, the District Towns Act, insisted that at least one-half must be non-agricultural. The proposal before the Council was to alter the existing law, which provided a minimum of one-half, and extend the limitation to three-fourths.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL did not think the hon'ble member had shown any sufficient reason for the amendments he proposed, and he should therefore vote against them.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that the existing law was a kind of rough enactment: as we were now amending and consolidating the law, we must be more precise in our legislation. The hon'ble member opposite (Sir Stuart Hogg) had shown that the inclusion of these outlying places in municipal unions might not always be to their advantage. Seeing that the outside villages might have to bear the burden of taxation without deriving any

benefit in return, he thought the hon'ble mover of the amendment was perfectly right in proposing to enlarge the limit of the non-agricultural element in places which might be united for the purpose of forming municipal unions. He did not see that there was any further reason required.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL, in reply to what had fallen from the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Bell), had only to say that the admissions made in the Council that day sufficiently justified the amendments he had proposed. It was admitted that the municipal law had worked most unjustly, and it was therefore both necessary and meet to relieve the agricultural population of the burden of municipal taxation particularly when their wants could be sufficiently met by a few simple sanitary measures, which could, he thought, be provided for from the funds raised under the Chowkeedaree Act. All officers acquainted with the practical administration of municipal matters in mofussil towns and villages were well aware that great complaints prevailed among the people of the agricultural villages on this subject; and that, he thought, was a sufficient reason that the numerical limit as to classes of population to be brought under municipal regulations should be extended, and not kept as it stood in the existing law.

The motion to substitute "three-fourths" for "a majority" was then agreed to.

The motion to omit the word "chiefly" was by leave withdrawn.

With regard to the motion that no place should be united which was separated by a navigable channel from the limits of a municipality, HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that the hon'ble member must know that in many parts of Bengal *khals* were just as numerous as canals were in Venice; the *khal* was the street and the town was the ghât.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that the effect of the amendment might be to give a separate municipal organization to a place which might conveniently be united to a municipality on the other side of a *khal* or narrow stream, and the cost to the place so constituted into a separate municipality would be greater than if it were united to a municipality across the stream. Where places were separated by a large navigable river, such as Howrah and Calcutta were, they would never be placed under one municipality.

The motion was then put and negatived.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said this was a long Bill, and required a good deal of study; and he should be sorry if hon'ble members were entrapped into anything of which the effect was not clearly understood by them. When it was proposed that three-fourths of the population must be, so to say, non-agricultural, before a place could be declared to be a municipality, his reason for not more strenuously opposing the amendment was this, that the section referred entirely to places which were hereafter to be made municipalities, in which neither Act III of 1864 nor Act VI of 1868 were now in force. By Section 3 it was declared that every place which was now a municipality under Act III of 1864, should, until otherwise directed, be a first class municipality, and every place which was now a town under Act VI of 1868 should be a second class municipality; therefore the minimum of three-fourths which the Council had imposed would not affect such places as were now under municipal government; it would only be applied when a question came up of bringing a place under municipal government, which was not so already. Had it been otherwise, he must have advised the Government to refuse to accept the amendment, at any rate until it was ascertained how existing municipalities might be affected by it. Possibly it might turn out that many places now enjoying municipal government would be thrown back, and lose the benefits of it, if the amendment just passed were applied to them.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL must thank the hon'ble member for pointing out the section which provided for existing municipalities. When he moved the amendment in Section 12 his object was to include also existing municipalities.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought that the constitution of existing municipalities should not be interfered with; if there were any municipalities which did not fulfil the conditions of the hon'ble member's amendment, they must remain as they were.

Section 14 was agreed to.

Section 15 provided, amongst other things, that not more than "one-third" of the Commissioners should be persons in the service of the Government.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the substitution of "one-fourth" for "one-third." He thought it would be sufficient for the purposes of Government control if one-fourth of the Commissioners were composed of officials, particularly as by the Bill the Government, through the Divisional Commissioners, would possess sufficient control over the proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the Bill already made a concession from the existing law. There was nothing in the existing law to restrict the Government from appointing any number of official Commissioners it might think fit. He must speak plainly here. He had given the proportion of one-third with the object of giving the Government a potential influence in cases in which it was necessary to exercise it. The object of this Act was to take bantlings by the hand, and gradually to bring them up even till they reached to that perfection of municipal government which was before them in Calcutta. He could not see that it would be safe for the Government in every place to which the Act would be applied to deprive itself of the power of putting official pressure on the Commissioners in so teaching them how things might be done. At any rate in some of the least advanced towns there must be reserved to Government at present a power of despotic interference with the Commissioners; therefore the proportion of one-third official Commissioners was, he thought, a fair number to allow in such municipalities.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he must thank the hon'ble mover for the frankness with which he had expressed his opinion; and he also thought the Government should teach the people, where they were not strong enough, to exercise the independent powers of municipal government. But the rule under comment would be of universal application; and places, such as the suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah, or Burdwan, or Kishnagur, and other towns and places, the people of which were sufficiently advanced in education and ideas of self-government—he said that in these places, if the Government so wished, it might, to use the words of the hon'ble mover, put on "official pressure" too much by swamping the non-official members of the Commission. He would therefore suggest that, if necessary, a line of distinction might be drawn between first and second class municipalities. In first class municipalities it might be generally taken for granted that the people were intelligent and advanced, and able to perform the duties assigned to them; but in second class municipalities the people might require the assistance of the Government in learning the art of municipal government. In making this distinction between first and second class municipalities the Government might reserve the right of nominating one-third of the Commissioners for second class municipalities and one-fourth for municipalities of the first class. He thought such a distinction would be fair and legitimate, and if it would meet the views of the hon'ble member, he would be prepared to move an amendment to that effect.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER accepted the proposal.

The motion was then agreed to.

Section 16 provided for the election of Commissioners.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL moved the introduction of the following words at the end of the section:—

"But the elective system shall not be introduced into any Municipality unless the Magistrate certifies that at least one-third of the resident rate-payers have signed a petition praying for its introduction."

He thought that the Council would agree that it was not desirable to extend the elective system to any town where the inhabitants were opposed to it, or were not in its favor. And the object of the amendment was that in every case, before the elective system was extended to a town, the Government might know what the wishes of the inhabitants were. The Council would bear in mind that the clauses regarding election applied both to first and second class municipalities; and many of these second class municipalities would be remote places, where it would be impossible to know what the sentiments of the

people were, except through the report of the Magistrate. It was not unlikely to suppose that a zealous and ardent-minded Magistrate might desire to signalise his term of office by asking the Government to confer the elective franchise on the town. The Government would then be on the horns of a dilemma. If the Government rejected the application, as they would probably do in most cases, on the ground that they were not satisfied that the rate-payers desired an elective municipality, the Government would lay themselves open to the reproach that in reality they were opposed to the elective system altogether; or if they acceded to the Magistrate's request, they would be forcing the elective system on the town in opposition to the wishes of the people. He thought it very reasonable to provide that if the people desired the extension of the elective system in any place, they should take the trouble of making their sentiments known: if a thing was worth having it was worth asking for. On these grounds he asked the Council to support the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said he had no objection to the amendment; it was a mere check on the Magistrate.

His Honor the President said he rather thought, in reference to what fell from the hon'ble mover of the amendment, that if there was a serious desire on the part of the inhabitants for the extension of the elective system to their municipality, one-third of the inhabitants would make an application for its extension.

The motion was then agreed to.

Sections 17 to 20 were agreed to.

Section 21 provided as follows:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor may, on the recommendations, of the Commissioners, remove any Commissioner appointed or elected under this Act, if such Commissioner shall have been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or of any disgraceful conduct."

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the omission of the words "shall have been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or of any disgraceful conduct," and the substitution of the following:—

"becomes a bankrupt or insolvent, or is interested otherwise than as a shareholder in a Joint-Stock Company in any contract with the Corporation, or shall be sentenced to imprisonment."

The section, as it now stood, was very indefinite. It simply provided that when a Municipal Commissioner should be guilty of any misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or of any disgraceful conduct, he might be removed. What was the meaning of "misconduct" he did not understand. "Disgraceful conduct" was also indefinite. He thought that when a person was sentenced to imprisonment he was not worthy of a seat in the Corporation; but to give power to Government to remove a person on the supposition that he was guilty of some "misconduct" not definitely described, or of "disgraceful conduct" equally indefinite, at the discretion of possibly the Magistrate or Commissioner, seemed to him a most arbitrary stretch of authority.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said, in the existing sections of the two Acts there was an absolute power of removal without assigning any reason; while the Bill restricted the cases in which the Government should be able to remove a Commissioner. Objection was made to the power of removing a Commissioner on the ground that he was guilty of "disgraceful conduct." He was not personally inclined to withdraw this power from the Government, looking to the circumstances. Suppose a Commissioner was perpetually in a state which incapacitated him from taking a part in the proceedings of the Commissioners, and his conduct became a notorious scandal, surely in such cases there ought to be a power of removal.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg said he was in favor of retaining the words of the section as they stood. It should certainly be left to the Lieutenant-Governor to remove a Commissioner who was guilty of "disgraceful conduct."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell said he should prefer to leave the words as they stood in the existing Acts, both of which gave an absolute discretion to the Government as to the removal of a Commissioner. What was "disgraceful conduct?" It was wholly indefinite. Besides, a certain stigma would be attached

to a man who was removed for disgraceful conduct. He thought it would be better therefore to retain the wording of the existing law.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought that the term "disgraceful conduct" was not in any way vague or indefinite. It was very difficult in one word to define what was disgraceful conduct; it was conduct unbecoming the position of a Commissioner. The hon'ble member who had just spoken put his suggestion on the ground that it would be a stigma on a man who was removed for disgraceful conduct, but how much more would it be a stigma on a man who was removed, it might be, for nothing: if a man were removed for conduct which was known to be disgraceful, he had only himself to blame for it.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he would mention one case which occurred not long ago in which a Magistrate actually suspended a Municipal Commissioner because he had some difference with the District Superintendent of Police in a procession, and though an appeal was made to the Government, no satisfaction was given to him. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted that persons with any degree of self-respect would hesitate to accept the office of Municipal Commissioner if they were liable to be turned out at the discretion or caprice of the Magistrate; for the Government would necessarily be influenced by the opinion of the Magistrate. He admitted that if the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting were empowered to consider the conduct of a brother Commissioner and make a report, it would obviate the objection he had taken. Then a Commissioner whose conduct might be deemed worthy of censure would be tried by his peers as it were, and the Government would have ample grounds for exercising the authority vested in it by this section; and if the section were so amended, he would be willing to withdraw his amendment; for when the Commissioners at a meeting condemned the conduct of one of their own body there ought to be no ground of complaint.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he was entirely against relieving the Government of the responsibility of keeping a person who was unfit to be a Commissioner; he would make the Lieutenant-Governor himself answerable that no person who was not a proper person to be a Commissioner should be continued in the office.

The motion was then negatived.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE observed that the section provided that the removal of a Commissioner was to be on the recommendation of the Commissioners. That meant that the Government might remove a Commissioner on the simple recommendation of the Chairman; who, under the Bill, was empowered to exercise all the powers of the Commissioners except those expressly declared to be exercised by the Commissioners "at a meeting." If a Commissioner committed anything like disgraceful conduct, he ought to be judged by his brother Commissioners; he thought therefore that there could be no objection to the insertion of the words "at a meeting" after the word "Commissioners," and he would move an amendment to that effect.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he was unable to accept the amendment. He thought the actions of a Commissioner should not be brought under discussion by his fellow Commissioners; and the proposal would impose an invidious task on the persons who were Commissioners.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that it was not a proper function to be put before the Commissioners in meeting to say that one of their own body should be removed; it was most invidious to give such a power to a corporate body.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn, and the section as it stood was agreed to.

In Section 22, on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the words "sentenced to imprisonment" were substituted for the words "convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment."

Sections 23 to 29 were agreed to.

Section 30 provided that the "Commissioners" should elect their own Vice-Chairman. On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE an amendment was carried restricting the power to the "Commissioners at a meeting."

Clause 5 of Section 30 provided as follows:—

"Provided also that the present salaried Vice-Chairman of any municipality, who has been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of any enactment hereby repealed, shall continue to hold the office until he resigns or is removed with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the substitution of the words "as aforesaid" for the words "with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor" at the end of the clause. He wished to be informed whether a resolution of the Commissioners for the removal of such an officer would take effect if the Lieutenant-Governor withheld his sanction. In the early part of the section it was provided that the Vice-Chairman might be removed if the Commissioners at a meeting voted for his removal. He thought they ought to have the power to remove any Vice-Chairman from office in case of misconduct.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said this section was introduced to protect vested rights. In one or two cases officers had been appointed as Vice-Chairmen on the understanding that they would be removeable by the Government only and not by the municipal body. He believed there were only three such cases in Bengal; and it was not intended that such officers should be liable to dismissal at the discretion of the Commissioners in the same manner as other officers of municipalities might be.

The motion was then negatived, and the section agreed to.

Sections 31 and 32 were agreed to.

Section 33 vested in the Commissioners all roads, bridges, embankments, tanks, &c., within the municipality.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the words "and not being maintained by Government or at the public expense" after the word "property" in line 4. This section, he said, would necessarily impose heavy obligations on the municipality if all roads, bridges, and embankments now maintained by the Government, or at the public expense, were made over to the municipality. He would suggest that works so maintained should not be vested in the municipality. It was very desirable that the burden on the municipal fund should be limited as far as possible, otherwise the primary wants of the town could not be met: the funds would be in most cases very small.

The motion was agreed to.

Sections 34 to 39 were agreed to.

Section 40 declared the mode of executing contracts.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the words "sanctioned by the Commissioners at a meeting, and shall be" before the words "shall be in writing" in the 9th line of the 2nd paragraph. He thought it was necessary that contracts above a certain amount should be sanctioned by the Commissioners at a meeting.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER was disposed to agree that the execution of contracts above a certain amount should be made subject to the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting, but he could not consent to the limits as they stood in the section. He did not think that the Bill would work in practice if the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting were required for every contract of so low an amount as Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively. He thought the limit must be placed at a very much higher amount. As the section stood, it required the consent of the Chairman and of at least one other Commissioner to the execution of such contracts. He thought that would be sufficient in such cases. If the hon'ble member proposed the introduction of another section requiring such sanction to contracts of a larger amount, MR. DAMPIER would endeavour to meet his views.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL, the minimum values of contracts referred to in the section was raised from Rs. 300 for a first class municipality, and Rs. 100 in a second class municipality, to Rs. 500 and 300 respectively.

Sections 41 to 48 were agreed to.

Section 49 related to the appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the addition of the following proviso to the section :—

"Provided that no person shall be appointed to or dismissed from an office the salary of which is more than fifty rupees per mensem without the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting."

The amendment which he now moved was consistent with the principle adopted in the Calcutta Municipal Bill, in which it was provided that no officer receiving a salary of more than Rs. 200 a month could be appointed or dismissed without the sanction of the Justices at a meeting. On the same principle he thought that no municipal officer whose salary was above Rs. 50 should be appointed or dismissed in the mofussil without the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting. Officers whose salaries were below that amount might be appointed or dismissed by the Chairman of the Commissioners.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, he was not prepared to give the Commissioners any authority over the subordinate establishment of the municipality. The Commissioners were a consultative body only, who were to advise the Magistrate in the administration of the municipality; and the Magistrate, who was the Chairman, should have the whole executive control of the affairs of the municipality, and it was absolutely necessary that the establishment should be exclusively under his orders.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he entirely agreed with the remarks which had fallen from the hon'ble member who had just spoken.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he was rather surprised that the hon'ble member, who was the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, should object to the amendment when the principle on which it was based was affirmed in the Calcutta Municipal Act. He could well understand his wish to give the Chairmen of mofussil municipalities absolute power over the municipal establishments. But he demurred to the statement that the Municipal Commissioners were a consultative body, and that they were to have no control over the establishments in their pay. He submitted that if the Commissioners were to be a mere consultative body, their duty being simply to advise the Magistrate, and that the Magistrate alone was to administer all executive matters without the control of the Commissioners, then the municipal commission would be a farce. When he proposed to fix the limit of salary at Rs. 50, he considered that such a salary in the mofussil would correspond with a salary of Rs. 200 in Calcutta. If the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality did not find himself hampered in his actions when the Justices exercised control over the establishment in so far that no officer whose salary was above Rs. 200 could be removed or appointed without the sanction of the Justices at a meeting, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not see why the executive of the mofussil municipalities should feel otherwise. He strongly urged the adoption of this proviso, as it would give the Commissioners an active interest in the affairs of the Municipality.

The motion was then agreed to.

Sections 50 to 57 were agreed to.

Section 58 provided a penalty on Commissioners and others being interested in contracts with the Municipality, except with the consent of the Commissioners at a meeting; and Section 59 declared the questions on which a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee was disqualified to vote.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of Section 58; the introduction of the following words after the word "shall" in line 2 of Section 59—"be interested directly or indirectly in any contract made with the Commissioners"; and of the following proviso at the end of the section :—

"Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners.

But no such shareholder or member shall act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in a matter relating to any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners."

He objected to any Commissioner taking a contract from the Municipality of which he was a member. He thought Section 58 would open a wide loop-hole to abuse, which perhaps it would be difficult for the Government to control, and might prove demoralizing to the Commissioners themselves. He was not aware of there being any such power under the existing law, and he was surprised at

its being introduced in this Bill. So far as it concerned the making of contracts with a joint-stock company of which a Commissioner might be a shareholder, he did not object; and in his amendment on Section 59 he had provided for such cases. But he was strongly opposed to any power being reserved to the Commissioners for permitting a brother Commissioner to enter into a contract with the Municipality.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the provision objected to was not in the old laws, but the idea was not his own. It was taken out of what was called the lost Municipal Bill,—the Bill passed in 1872, but not assented to by the Governor-General. The question was whether under no circumstances should a Municipal Commissioner, under special sanctions and restrictions, take a contract. It seemed to him that cases might occur in which it would be very advantageous to permit a Commissioner to take a contract. There might, for instance, be an iron foundry established within a municipality, of which the proprietor was a Municipal Commissioner; the municipality might wish to get a certain work done; and if Section 58 were not passed, they would not be able to take advantage of the foundry which was in their vicinity, but would have to get their work done at a distance at a considerable increase of expenditure. The restriction imposed, he thought, was such as to ensure a fair amount of publicity which would prevent any abuse of the law.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL observed that what the natives called "eye-shame" was so prevalent in this country, that serious abuses and corruption would result if the Commissioners were allowed to be mixed up with contracts. Such legislation would be demoralizing.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said it might often occur in outlying stations that there might be one person who only could carry out a contract, and it would give rise to considerable inconvenience if that person, because he was a Commissioner, could not take the contract. For that reason only was the provision introduced. The contract would have to be approved by the Commissioners at a meeting, without whose sanction a Commissioner would not be able to take a contract.

After some further conversation the motion was agreed to.

Sections 60, 61, and 62, were agreed to.

Section 63 provided that, with the consent of "a majority" of the Commissioners, and the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, contributions might be made by one municipality to another.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE observed that this question was considered in Select Committee, and he believed it was considered necessary that the consent of "two-thirds" of the Commissioners should be obtained before any contribution under this section could be made. On an important subject like this he thought that the consent of two-thirds of the Commissioners should be required, and he therefore moved the substitution of the word "two-thirds" for "a majority."

The motion was agreed to.

Section 64 to 69 were agreed to.

Section 70 provided for the making of rules by the Government for regulating the powers of municipalities in respect to the expenditure of money.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said it had been suggested to him, with reference to the difficulty of obtaining professional skill in the mofussil except from the officers of the Government, that there should be a power of control and supervision reserved to the Government over large engineering works undertaken by municipalities. He would give notice of an amendment for this purpose at the next meeting of the Council.

Sections 71 to 73 were agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS said he had an amendment to move after Section 73. In the Bill as it stood when it went before the Select Committee, there was a section numbered 59, permitting the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that the cost of maintaining clerks in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and Commissioner of the division for the audit of accounts, and the necessary correspondence relating to municipalities, should be paid rateably by the several municipalities in the district or division. He saw, on referring to the report of

the Select Committee, that in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Committee, that section had been omitted. But as the section was a very important one, and as he gathered that the Committee were not unanimous, he desired to move that the section should be restored in this part of the Bill. In the existing Act Section 13 declared that the sums leviable under the Act, after providing for various matters on which the municipal fund might be expended, should also be applied otherwise in giving effect to the purposes of the Act. That was a kind of general section, and it seemed reasonable to lay down that the cost of maintaining establishments under the Magistrate of the district and the Commissioner of the division was also a legitimate object of municipal expenditure. He thought the fairness of so applying the funds would be admitted by the Council, and he therefore proposed to restore Section 59 of the original Bill as Section 73A :—

"73A. The Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the cost of maintaining clerks or other establishments in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and of the Commissioner of the division, for the audit of accounts and the requisite correspondence connected with the purposes of this Act, shall be paid in rateable proportion from the funds of the several municipalities which may be constituted under this Act in such district or division.

"And the Commissioners of every municipality shall pay to the Magistrate of the district the sum which they may be required to pay for the purposes of this section and the last preceding section."

The HON'BLE THE STUART HOGG said this question was fully considered by the Select Committee, and the omission of the section was carried by a majority. The hon'ble mover of the amendment wished to place on the same footing establishments maintained by a municipality for its own purposes, with those maintained by the Magistrate of the district and the Commissioner of the division for supervising purposes. The majority of the Select Committee were of opinion that all establishments required for the municipality of any place should be maintained and paid for from the municipal fund of that place; but they objected to the supervising establishments at the head-quarters of the Magistrate and the Commissioner, which had no direct connection with the executive works of municipalities, being paid for from funds raised for municipal purposes.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that he understood that an extra clerk was kept in each Magistrate and Commissioner's office for the express purpose of supervising the work of municipalities, and if these officers had not municipal work to supervise, they would not require the services of this extra clerk; he thought therefore that there was no injustice in requiring municipalities to bear rateably the expenditure on this account.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that the present practice was for each municipality to contribute a certain proportion of the cost of a municipal clerk in the Magistrate's office. As a Magistrate he had himself charge of three municipalities, and a very small sum from each municipality, Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 a month, sufficed to pay for the services of the clerk who was employed in his office exclusively for municipal work.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he had objected to this provision at the time the Bill was introduced, and he still held that it was not right in principle. If the principle were acknowledged in reference to municipalities, then there were other branches of the administration which ought similarly to be charged for the expense of supervision—the Registration Department for instance. The registration of assurances was conducted under a separate law, and the receipts from registration formed a distinct branch of revenue. The Registration Department was supervised by the Government; consequently the time of the establishment of the Bengal Secretariat was taken up for the work. But we were not told that the Registration Department was to contribute to the maintenance of the establishment of the Secretariat. But if municipalities were to be made to contribute to the maintenance of the establishments in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and Commissioner of the division, then why not in the Bengal Secretariat? and why should not by and bye a Municipal Secretary be appointed? He took it for granted that the Government existed for the due supervision of the different departments of internal administration; and as the Commissioner formed a part of the Government machinery, it was his

duty to supervise the municipal administration of the districts under his control. The Government provided a general establishment for the discharge of work in the Commissioner's office, and that establishment ought to attend to the work of supervising the municipal administration. To authorize the Government to levy a sort of cess as it were from municipalities for the maintenance of an establishment in the Commissioner's office, would be indirectly throwing the burden of the general administration on the municipal fund. If it be admitted to-day that the establishment in the Commissioner's office should be paid for out of municipal funds, what was there to prevent its being declared that the cost of establishment of the Bengal Secretariat should be met by municipal funds for the supervision of municipal work. On these grounds he objected to the proposed section.

His Honor the President observed that any reference to public departments not mentioned in the Bill seemed to be slightly beyond the question. The question merely was regarding the payment of certain clerks in the Magistrate's and Commissioner's offices. Surely the maintenance of these clerks for the work of municipalities was a fair charge on the municipal funds, and if this charge were disallowed, the principle would apply equally to all charges of the municipality being thrown on the general revenues.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier observed that the line practically was drawn where the existence of an office depended mainly upon the local requirements; in such cases the pay of the incumbent of the office should be paid by the local fund.

The section was then agreed to.

Sections 74 and 75 were agreed to.

The further consideration of the Bill was then postponed.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 26th instant.

Saturday, the 26th February 1876.

Present:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier,
The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg, kt.,
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds,
The Hon'ble H. Bell,
The Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor,
The Hon'ble Baboo Ramsunker Sen, Rai Bahadoor,
The Hon'ble T. W. Brookes,
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal,
The Hon'ble Nawab Syud Asghar Ali Dilér Jung, c.s.i.,
and
The Hon'ble Moulvie Meer Mahomed Ali.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg said it would be in the recollection of the Council that when the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta had almost been passed through the Council with exception of the sections which gave Government a general control over the management of the municipality, His Honor the President of the Council was pleased to declare, at the sitting of the Council on the 27th of November 1875, his general opinion upon the system which should be adopted in providing a municipal constitution for the city. His Honor declared that he was prepared to concede an elective system to Calcutta as it had already been conceded to Bombay and other large towns in India. His Honor, however, in his speech, on

referring to the powers which might be exercised by the Municipal Commissioners, said:—

"Well, though I am, as I have already said, in favour of giving the Corporation as much power of self-government as may be safely possible, yet I certainly think that there are points in which the Government must retain the final authority. These points are the ordering of particular works of public utility to be executed, the levying or limiting of taxes, and the fixing of the strength of the police establishment. So, I submit, it will be necessary either to pass some general power compelling the Commissioners to obey any order they may receive from the Government, or, if that were thought to be too general—and I do not think that so wide a power need be insisted upon—then it would be sufficient to take certain particular points, such as those I have mentioned, the great works of public utility, the taxes, and the police, which may be specified as the points upon which the Municipal Commissioners must obey the orders they may receive from Government. I should suppose that such occasions would be extremely rare when Government would thus interpose."

Following therefore the lines distinctly laid down by His Honor when the Bill was re-committed with the view of reconsidering the constitutional sections in the Municipal Bill, the Select Committee, while providing for an elective system for Calcutta, provided for the control, as foreshadowed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, which should be exercised by Government. Since these sections had been published, the Council had received memorials from several bodies. All these memorials seemed to appreciate an elective system provided it was not subject to Government control. He thought therefore it would be desirable if the memorials which they had received were referred back to the Select Committee, not with the view of re-opening the Bill as settled by the Council, but simply with the view of considering whether the sections which gave to Government the power of control could not be so modified as in a measure to meet the objections raised against them in the memorials. He had no doubt that if the Bill was re-committed the Select Committee would be quite prepared to hear delegates from the various bodies who had memorialized the Government; and if the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta desired to be heard and represented by Counsel before the Select Committee, probably there would be no objection raised to that. He would now move that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for the purpose of considering the memorials which had been received, with the view only to reporting if Sections 21, 22, and 58, which provided for the general control of the Government, could be modified, having regard to the memorials which had been received.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said he desired to express his satisfaction at the course proposed by the hon'ble mover of the Bill. It had been announced at the last meeting of the Council that the Bill would be passed into law that day, but the hon'ble mover of the Bill had since thought fit to propose a re-commitment of the Bill to the Select Committee, and this proceeding, he was sure, would be gratifying to the rate-payers, who were so vitally interested in it. In describing to the Council the history of the constitutional clauses of the Bill, the hon'ble member had not, he was sorry to say, given all the facts connected with it. It was true that His Honor the President had announced on a certain day his readiness to concede an elective system to the people of Calcutta; but as the Council were aware, no discussion whatever had ensued in the Council upon the statement which was then laid before it. The members of this Council had, therefore, had no opportunity to express their opinion upon the principle upon which the elective system was to be conceded to Calcutta. The Bill, or rather the statement of His Honor the President, had then, at a subsequent meeting, after the business of the Council was over, been referred to the Select Committee for consideration. There was thus no opportunity given to the Council to discuss the principle upon which the system was to be based. In Select Committee there had been considerable difference of opinion. He and his hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Brookes) considered it their duty to record a dissent, but his hon'ble friend, the mover of the Bill, had not been pleased to refer to it even. He said that the report of the Select Committee on the amended Bill had been presented to the Council, as if the report were an unanimous one. They, the minority, had done their best to impress upon the majority their opinion that the proposed elective system, with the reservation of full power in the hands of Government, would be no boon; and he considered it his duty to state that he still adhered to that opinion.

The three memorials referred to by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, it was true, did not object to the principle of the elective system as a principle; but they did object to the powers reserved to the Government—powers which, in the opinion of many, would completely neutralize the spirit of the proposed constitution. The rate-payers of Calcutta could not but be grateful to His Honor the President for the liberal concession he had made in announcing that he was willing to give them the privilege of self-government; but they wanted a reality, and the question was whether the Bill, as framed by the majority of the Select Committee, gave a reality. With one voice the rate-papers had declared that it was not a reality; that it could not be a reality so long as the main spring would be in the hands of Government, and that it could not therefore be looked upon as a boon or a blessing. He fully appreciated the position in which the Government was placed in relation to the administration of municipal matters in the city. It was a foreign Government, and it must keep considerable power in its hands for the government of the capital of the empire. From its position it must be despotic to a great extent. But the question was whether elective institutions and despotism could run in parallel lines with each other. If the Government, assuming a despotic position, could not give full and complete powers to the rate-payers, the question was whether it was worth their while to accept the little measure that was proposed. He did not say that the people of Calcutta were not capable of governing themselves. Perhaps no other city in India possessed such a loyal population as this. It was true that the population was divided into sections and classes; but on the whole there was such harmony amongst them, there was such a spirit of mutual co-operation, and there was such a spirit of obedience to the law amongst them all, that he might say, if the Government had full confidence in them and reposed in them the solemn trust of administering the municipal affairs of the town, it would not be abused. But of that the Government was the best judge. The existing system, though not representative in theory, had been to a great extent representative in fact. The Government had hitherto selected such members of the different sections of the community to be representatives in the Corporation as were considered qualified, by their intelligence, position, character, and public spirit to take a part in the administration of the affairs of the town; and the history of that body, whatever its shortcomings in other respects, showed that its members had not been wanting in intelligence or loyalty in the discharge of their duties.

He had said that the Council had no opportunity of discussing the principle of the constitutional clauses of the Bill. He might remark that they had the strange spectacle of seeing the Bill in the hands of an hon'ble member who was himself opposed to its principle. Of course, from his position, it was his duty to take charge of the Bill; but that showed that there was at any rate no "community of sentiment and feeling" between His Honor the President and the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill in respect of its principle. He could not say what the opinion of the other official members of this Council on the Bill was; but, as a Government measure, he believed that they considered it their duty to support it. Such being the case, he might frankly and humbly say that he had not considered it his duty to move amendments at the last sitting of the Council, when the Bill was brought up again for consideration. He acknowledged with gratitude the patience, courtesy, and attention with which the opinions of the non-official members had been listened to both by His Honor the President and the official members of the Council. But their position was anomalous. They were a standing minority in the Council, two-thirds of the members being paid officers of Government; and considering that the present Bill was a Government measure, it could not be expected that the opinions of the non-official members would carry sufficient weight to influence the votes of the official members. These being the facts of the case, the non-official members gave it up as hopeless to persist in the amendments which they had thought it their duty to put before the Council at the previous sitting.

His hon'ble friend the mover of the Bill had announced that the Select Committee would be asked to consider some of those amendments, the principle of the Bill remaining of course as it was. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted that if these sections of the Bill were modified in the spirit in which the principle of

self-government had been conceded, the outside public would not have much to complain of. But he did hope that that move was not intended for a mere tinkering of the Bill—that it was not intended for slight modifications here and there, whilst the spirit of the Bill remained as it was. The public had cried out for the substance, and he hoped that a mere shadow would not be held out to them.

He had said that the rate-payers ought to feel grateful to the Government for conceding the principle of election. But the question really was not a question of election or no election, but such a management of the municipal affairs of the town as would promote the best interests of the rate-payers, consistently with their sentiments, feelings, wishes, and requirements. If that object could be secured by election, by all means give it; if by selection, by all means have it. But let that primary object be kept in view, and the Council would not go wrong. If they had before them that cardinal consideration that the good of the town was the object of the Bill, the Council could surely find the way to attain that object.

Much had been said outside of the importance of the elective system as proposed in the Bill. Now the very essence of a representativt system was that the representatives of the people should have sufficiene power over the executive, but this Bill started with the principle that the executive should be appointed by the Government. The Chairman of the Commissioners should be the nominee and servant of the Corporation, and not in any way the representative of the Government. It was not necessary for him to say whether, under the existing circumstances of the town, the appointment of Chairman should be left to the Commissioners. But he did say that the elective system proposed was a very mitigated thing after all, when, in the appointment and dismissal of their chief executive officer, the representatives of the people would have no voice whatever. The hon'ble mover of the Bill took care at the last sitting of the Council to fetter still more the controlling power of the Commissioners as to the removal of the Chairman; for, though two-thirds of the Commissioners might vote for his removal, it would still be in the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor whether the Chairman should be removed or not. Thus, the chief executive officer, who should be the spokesman of the Commissioners, being appointed without the sanction of the Commissioners, and being subject to the control only of the Government as to his removal, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was of opinion that there, at any rate, the essence of the elective system could not be sufficiently preserved.

Then, the Government had taken power to appoint one-third of the Municipal Commissioners. He did not question the wisdom or the propriety of taking this power; but what he thought was this, that the Government was not going to concede to the town a thorough and complete elective system. It might be said that the Government kept this power lest the Corporation be swamped by Hindoos, as was urged by the hon'ble mover of the Bill at a previous stage of the Bill. But BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had already said that the Hindoos would not understand their own interests if they did so. But supposing that the rate-payers did so, the conclusion drawn from that would be that, divided as the community of Calcutta was, there was not room for a pure elective system: that the city was not ripe for one. But as he had said before, it was not likely that the Hindoo rate-payers would so far forget their interests as to swamp the Corporation with representatives of their own community; he could not too often repeat that single-handed they could not work successfully, but that united they could do a great deal.

The primary object of keeping so much power in the hands of the Government, was stated to be that the Government had an enormous financial interest in the municipality of Calcutta; that it was the largest creditor of the town; and that, if the Government did not keep power in its own hands for the payment of interest and the repayment of the loan, its interests might seriously suffer. He had pointed out before, and he maintained still, that the law was sufficiently strong for the protection of the Government interests and those of the debenture-holders generally. If the Commissioners did not make due provision for the payment of interest and contribution to the sinking fund, the

Government might at any time move the High Court to compel the Commissioners to make such provision. But even if that were not sufficient, he would not object if the Government took power to itself to order the Municipal Commissioners to lay aside a sufficient sum on this account, and even to draw from the Bank of Bengal, on behalf of the Commissioners, a sufficient sum for the payment of interest on the loans and the formation of a sinking fund. If, however, he might appeal to his own experience in connection with the administration of the municipality in regard to the financial interests of the Government, he might mention one fact, that for the two years of 1873 and 1874 he believed the Government had not drawn a single pice for the sinking fund and the interest, and the Justices had had to pay up for the two years together, because the Government was not sufficiently mindful of its own interests: so that the Justices took more care of the interests of the Government than the Government itself.

The same remarks applied to the payment on account of the police. The police should certainly be maintained, and the police expenditure must be met anyhow. If the present Bill was not sufficiently stringent on that point, the power of the Government might be increased and strengthened as much as necessary for the due maintenance of the police. But he submitted that the law was quite sufficient for that purpose, and he might add that the Justices never made a default in the payment of police charges. With the exception of these two subjects, he did not see a single point in respect of which the Government should have greater power than it possessed under the existing law.

Another question was the reclamation of *bustees*, in regard to which it was said the lives and health of hundreds and thousands of the inhabitants were at stake; and in respect of that the Council were aware that the Government had taken special power. That being the case, where was the necessity for the Government to ask for more power? Where was the necessity for the Government to desire greater power of control than it did possess over the Justices at present? The great questions of drainage and water-supply had already been settled, and the Justices, or the Commissioners, had only to carry out the details. The principles in regard to those works were not open to discussion. The question, if it ever arose, simply would be whether the Justices or the Commissioners should expend five or ten lakhs of rupees a year on drainage, or two lakhs or ten lakhs on the water-supply, and so on. But the great principles of these works, he had already said, had been settled, and could not be re-opened. Were not the Commissioners fit to be entrusted with the settlement of details such as these? He knew that sometimes differences had arisen between the Chairman and the Justices in respect of these details, and on them hung the question of taxation. If you spent five or ten lakhs of rupees at once on the drainage or the water-supply works, you must raise the house-rate to 8% or perhaps 10 per cent. and the water-rate likewise, and the Chairman, as the executive; naturally wished that the works should be pushed on as rapidly as possible, whereas the Justices, seeing that the works, if hurried on, could not be done satisfactorily, made what they considered reasonable allotments for these purposes. He questioned whether it was necessary that the Government should have a voice in these matters of detail, considering that the history of the last twelve years showed that it was not necessary in the interests of the town that the Government should have the power of interfering with details.

But even as regards questions of principle, had the Government no power to interfere? He appealed to the records of the municipality for an answer. Did not Lord Lawrence, when Governor-General of India, interfere when the great question of drainage was under discussion? Did not Sir Cecil Beadon interfere when the question of water-supply was under discussion? Did not Lord Mayo and Sir George Campbell interfere in burdening the town with a tramway? He appealed to the Council with these facts, and asked them to consider whether the Government under the existing system had sufficient power of interference or not? And there was nothing in the present Bill which altered the position of the Government in that respect from what it was under the existing law. The Government, as the chief controlling authority of the country, had always a right of interfering where the good of the

people was at stake, and in that respect the power of the Government could never be curtailed by local legislation.

In reference to the question of representative government for the town, there was one point of great importance. It might be said that the natives were not sufficiently advanced to be trusted with full and complete power. But it should be borne in mind that the natives were not the only residents of the town. There was also a large, important, and influential section of the European community here. The capital of the empire attracted to itself representatives of the most civilized countries of Europe for the purposes of trade and commerce. It was true that many of them came there as birds of passage, and went away after a few years, as soon as they had feathered their nests. But there were many who had an abiding interest in the town, and even those who fled away after a few years' residence felt an interest in the municipal administration of the town as long as they dwelt there. He asked hon'ble members, who were better acquainted with the European character than he was, whether they, who had tasted the sweets of self-government in their own countries, would consent to take part in a scheme of self-government in which the power of the Government would be held *in terrorem* over them in everything they did or wished to do. He asked whether they would consent to be members of a Corporation in which the Chairman or the Government might treat them as puppets; in which, if they wished to prove useful, they could not find any scope for independence, and in which probably they would consider that they could not work without destroying their own feelings of self-respect. It then came to this, that representatives of the great European communities in Calcutta were not likely to act as a part of this machinery of self-government, and then the question arose of what use would it be to the town? He could not too strongly impress upon the Council that the Natives of the country had much to learn from the Europeans in the art of government and self-government; that if the people of Calcutta had made any progress in the appreciation of the mode of self-government, it was because they had been long associated with the representatives of the advanced civilization of the West in their own town. Education had been diffused widely enough through towns in the mofussil; but why was it that the people of Calcutta alone were more advanced than other civilized towns in this country? It was simply because there was a large European population residing in it, between whom and the Natives there was frequent interchange of ideas. It was, therefore, of the utmost importance that this Bill should be so framed as to induce the representatives of the European community to join the Town Corporation, and there to act as the teachers of the people, as well as the protectors of their own interests. If, then, the Government thought that it was not prepared to give such a Bill as would place full power in the hands of the representatives of the people, whether European or Native, he would say to them, "Do not go backward; if you cannot progress forward, do not make a retrograde step."

He would conclude by saying that if the Select Committee would consider the provisions of the Bill to which objections had been taken in the several memorials in the spirit in which the principle of the elective system as a principle had been conceded, they would do their work to the satisfaction of the public.

One word more and he had done. The hon'ble mover of the Bill had announced that the Select Committee would be glad to receive delegates from the public bodies from whom memorials had been received, and that if the Justices wished to be represented by Counsel, the Select Committee would be prepared to hear them. He would make only one suggestion with reference to that point. Usually the proceedings of Select Committees were not open to the public, but as representatives of the various public bodies were to be admitted as delegates, and as Counsel were to be heard on behalf of the Justices, he hoped that Reporters of the Press would also be admitted. The public were deeply interested in the proceedings of the Council in reference to this Bill; and if the sittings of the Select Committee were thrown open to the public who were interested in the matter, it would give greater satisfaction than if the